



2014

EZINQOLENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

ANNUAL REPORT 2013 / 2014

DRAFT

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CHAPTER 1 – MAYOR’S FOREWORD AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

COMPONENT A: MAYOR’S FOREWORD

MAYOR’S FOREWORD

Vision:

By 2030, Ezingoleni Municipality shall be the destination for all, where discrimination any form does not exist. The said municipality will be economical and financial viable, whilst ensuring that its citizens and communities are served in an efficient, effective, transparent as well as sustainable manner. This shall include inter alia the protection of environment, indigenous forestry and other natural resources for future generations.

It is indeed a humbling experience and a rare privilege to table an annual performance report for Ezingoleni Municipality for the financial year 2013 / 2014. Taking the queue from the President’s call carried through by the KZN Premier for the betterment of living conditions of members of the community we serve, it is indeed very true that there is no room for complacency, especially for small rural municipalities whose resources are disproportionate to challenges confronted. It is in rural municipalities like Ezingoleni where the chilling realities of abject poverty for the majority of households keep us on our toes and awake at all times. The mismatch between resources allocated as against the backlogs that need to be eradicated is so glaring. That notwithstanding, Ezingoleni is proud to indicate that resources allocated have been made to good use and feedback from the communities we serve is encouraging.

On the governance front Ezingoleni has translated the concept of meaningful interaction with communities for tangible outcomes into reality as the municipality managed to secure a Provincial award for the best Operation Sukuma Sakhe implementation in KwaZulu Natal. Sukuma Sakhe interventions have ensured that there has been no wastage of government resources with the result that the impact has been felt by all households in all the wards of the municipality. This has come through dedication and persuasion as it involves joint planning and implementation of programmes by various government entities. The success of this programme to a large extent depends on the effectiveness of the coordination function played by the municipality. The communities we serve are not the only ones appreciative of our services as the Auditor General has also given the municipality an Unqualified Audit opinion with few matters of emphasis. I am confident that the action-plan developed by the Municipal Manager and his team will take us a step closer towards attainment of a Clean Audit report. How nice it would be to close the Ezingoleni chapter with a clean audit opinion as the municipality will be merged with the Hibiscus Coast municipality after the 2016 local government elections. Despite the objections received from aggrieved service providers the municipality managed to spend 98% of the allocated Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) funds. All in all I am happy with the manner in which the municipality has been run and with the systems that have been put in place I am sure the gains will never be reversed.

The successes mentioned would not have been achieved without the discipline and professional work ethic from both the Councillors and officials alike. A word of gratitude goes to each Councillor and staff member and indeed it is a humbling experience to work with you. Lastly appreciation goes to the various stakeholders we

interact with on daily basis, especially the members of the community, among others Amakhosi, the religious fraternity, youth structures and the Ezingolweni taxi association.

I thank you

COUNCILLOR AMON MPISI

MAYOR

COMPONENT B: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. MUNICIPAL MANAGER'S OVERVIEW

MUNICIPAL MANAGER'S COMMENTS ON THE ANNUAL REPORT

Accounting to stakeholders on progress made with the implementation of the developmental mandate is a legislative mandate and a key tenet of participatory democracy. In line with this, Ezingolweni Municipality is proud to present its 2013/2014 Annual Report. As espoused in the National Development Plan, the KZN Provincial Growth and Development Strategy as well as the municipality's IDP, it is indeed opportune and proper to indicate that the municipality has positively contributed to the realization of the goals. During the year under review tremendous progress was made in various areas, notably:

SERVICE DELIVERY

- 100% expenditure on Municipal Infrastructure Grant allocation
- Near 100% coverage for water and sanitation
- No bucket system
- Completion of two (2) state of the art multi- purpose community centres – Mbeni and KwaNyuswa
- Focused attention on sports facilities in the rural wards of the municipality
- Completion of the Vukuzithathe housing project and tremendous progress with the KwaNyuswa one
- Completion of the Ablution facility for the central business district as per the Small Town Rehabilitation Grant received from KZN Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
- Robust rural road maintenance programme in partnership with KZN Department of Transport

FINANCE

- Managed to maintain a fluid liquidity ratio
- All grants are cash backed and spent in line with approved business plans
- Submitting the stipulated reports within the prescribed times without fail to National Treasury
- Managed to deal with frustrating SCM objections with no adverse impact on project implementation and consequently service delivery

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATION

- All vacant positions were filled within three (3) months of a vacancy being created
- Finalized service level agreement for shared fire services with the neighbouring Umuziwabantu municipality
- Submitted the Skills Development Plan within the legislated timeframes

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Approval of a shopping mall that will change the outlook of Ezingolweni central business district for the better.

DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE

- Managed to win an award for the best implementation of Operation Sukuma Sakhe within the KZN Province
- Obtaining an Unqualified Auditor General opinion on the Financial and Performance information of the municipality
- Struck cordial and principled working relations with Amakhosi culminating in their participation in Council matters, especially attendance at Council meetings
- Managed to contain service delivery complaints mainly relating to shortage of housing
- Regular publication of a newsletter keeping residents informed of Council processes
- Established structured working relations with key community sectors – Religious Fraternal, Youth Structures and Ward Committees
- Managed to contain fears on demarcation by outlining the implications of the forthcoming 2016 merger of Ezingoleni with the Hibiscus Coast Municipality.

The above listed highlights would not have been achieved were it not for the assistance of my colleagues as well as the support from Councillors. The principled and cordial relations that exist among employees and the healthy interface between the administrative and political components can only steer the municipality to greater heights. Indeed it is an honour and a privilege to preside on the municipality with a large proportion of residents being indigent but having managed to instill a culture of self-worth and an atmosphere of triumph. We are confident that the new municipality that will come into being after the 2016 local government elections will inherit a viable entity - once called Ezingoleni Municipality.

I thank you

MN Mabece

Municipal Manager

1.2. MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS, POPULATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

Municipal Functions

Ezinqoleni Municipality has the function and powers assigned to it in terms of sections 156 and 229 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa. The Municipal Structures Act of 1998 makes provision for the division of powers and functions between the district and local municipalities. It assigns the day to day service delivery functions to the local municipalities.

The Provincial MECs are empowered to adjust these powers and functions according to the capacity of the municipalities to deliver services. The table below outlines the powers and functions that have been assigned to Ezinqoleni Municipality:

EZINQOLENI MUNICIPALITY FUNCTIONS	DISTRICT FUNCTIONS	SHARED SERVICES
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Building Regulations• Storm Water Management Systems in Built up Areas• Trading Regulations• Billboards and the Display of Advertisements in Public Places• Cleansing• Control of Public Nuisances• Street Lighting• Control of Undertakings that sell Liquor to the Public• Facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals• Fences and Fencing• Licensing and Control of Undertakings that sell food to the public• Local Amenities• Local Sport Facilities• Municipal Parks and Recreation• Noise Pollution• Public Places• Street Trading• Local Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Municipal Health• Services• Portable Water• Sanitation• Air Quality Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fire Fighting Services• Local Tourism• Municipal Airports• Municipal Public Transport• Cemeteries, Funeral Parlors and Crematoria• Markets• Municipal Abattoirs• Refuse Removal,• Refuse Dumps and Solid Waste• Development Planning• GIS

Ezinqoleni Municipality (KZ 215) is one of the six local municipalities that form part of the Ugu District (DC 21). This municipality is located on the south-western boundary of the Ugu District, adjacent to the west of the Hibiscus Coast Municipality and east of the uMuziwabantu Municipality. The Ezinqoleni Municipal offices are situated within the Ezinqoleni settlement that is located some 40 kilometres west from Port Shepstone along the N2 national highway. The Ezinqoleni Municipal area is 649 square kilometres (64 900 hectares) in extent.

Districts	Population Size	% Share of KZN Population	% Share of Ugu Population	Area in Square km	Population Density
KwaZulu-Natal	10,456,900	100.0%		93,378	112.0
Ugu	727,310	7.0%	100.0%	5,042	144.3
Ezingoleni	52,551	0.5%	7.2%	649	81.0

IHS Global insight

The table above depicts the demographic contribution that Ezingoleni Municipality makes towards the Ugu districts and the contribution that Ugu district in turn makes towards the province of Kwa Zulu Natal. The total population of Ezingoleni municipality is estimated to be around 52551 according to both the IHS Global Insight and Census 2011. The municipality only accounts for 7.2% of the total population of Ugu District. It is the smallest municipality within the district in terms of the number of wards, population and population density and is the second smallest in extent.

Age	2013/2014		
	Male	Female	Total
Age: 0 – 4	3613	3718	7331
Age: 5 – 9	3261	6066	9327
Age: 10 – 19	6493	6215	12708
Age: 20 – 29	4079	4558	8637
Age: 30 – 39	2384	3134	5518
Age: 40 – 49	1558	2534	4092
Age: 50 – 59	1312	2153	3465
Age: 60 – 69	869	1555	2424
Age: 70+	534	1465	1999

Source: Statistics SA (2011)
T 1.2.2

Gender distribution

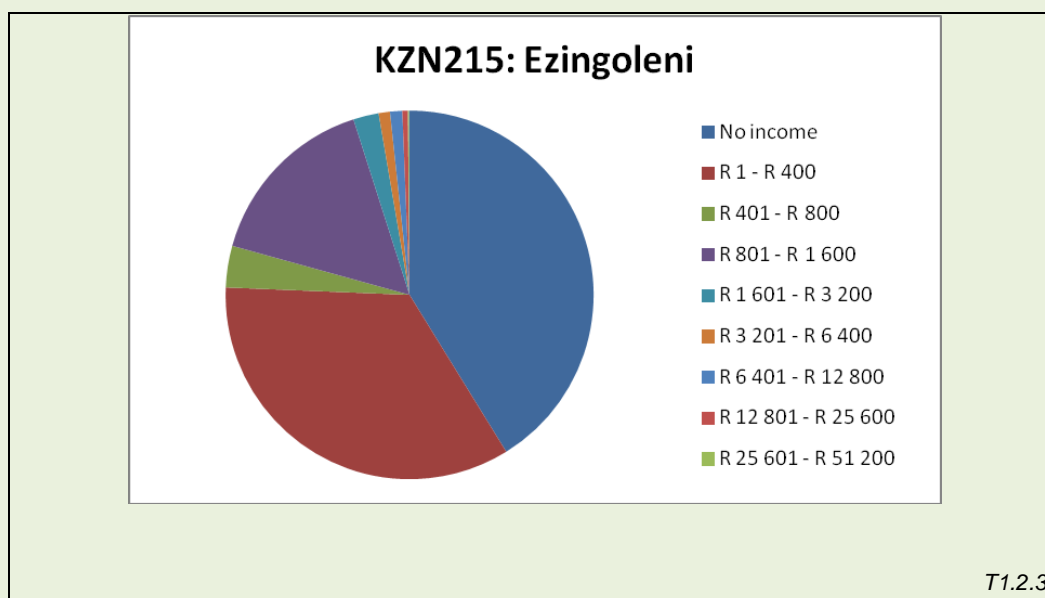
The dominant gender within Ezingoleni Municipality is females and the municipality is also characterised by the dominance of the youth. The majority of the population is between the ages of 10-19 necessitating the need for better employment opportunities within the municipality.

Geography by Population group and Gender for Person weighted										
	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White		Other	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Ward 1	3306	3933	-	2	10	7	69	59	-	1

Geography by Population group and Gender for Person weighted										
	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White		Other	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Ward 2	3373	3622	5	2	11	3	150	131	1	1
Ward 3	4557	5609	12	11	11	14	7	5	-	1
Ward 4	4277	5037	27	31	17	22	7	4	4	1
Ward 5	4753	5767	-	1	-	2	-	2	1	2
Ward 6	3453	4150	13	7	4	2	6	4	24	3
Total	23720	28118	58	54	54	51	239	206	30	10

The dominant population group within Ezingoleni Municipality is Black African followed by the White population. This comes as no surprised given that the municipality is mainly rural.

Employment



The graph above outlines that more than three quarters of the population of Ezingoleni Municipality is currently earning below R400. Furthermore, out of these three quarters, the majority is currently surviving on no income.

Districts	2002		2012	
	Number of people living in poverty	Percentage of people living in poverty	Number of people living in poverty	Percentage of people living in poverty
KwaZulu-Natal	5,540,825	57.6%	4,692,297	45.3%
Ugu	448,547	64.3%	344,727	47.4%
Ezingoleni	39,009	72.4%	26,940	51.3%

Although the table above outlines that there has been a significant decrease in the number of people living in poverty from 2002 to 2012 from 72,4% to 51,3%, the percentage is still very high. This percentage translates itself to grant dependency and indigency.

	Employed	Unemployed	Discouraged work-seeker	Other not economically active
KZN215: Ezingoleni	5874	4185	3531	16197

Unemployment within the municipality is still a problem. This poses various challenges for the municipality, one of which is that of out-migration which then necessitates the creation of innovative job opportunities given that the majority of the population is the youth and the municipality does not have a large economic base.

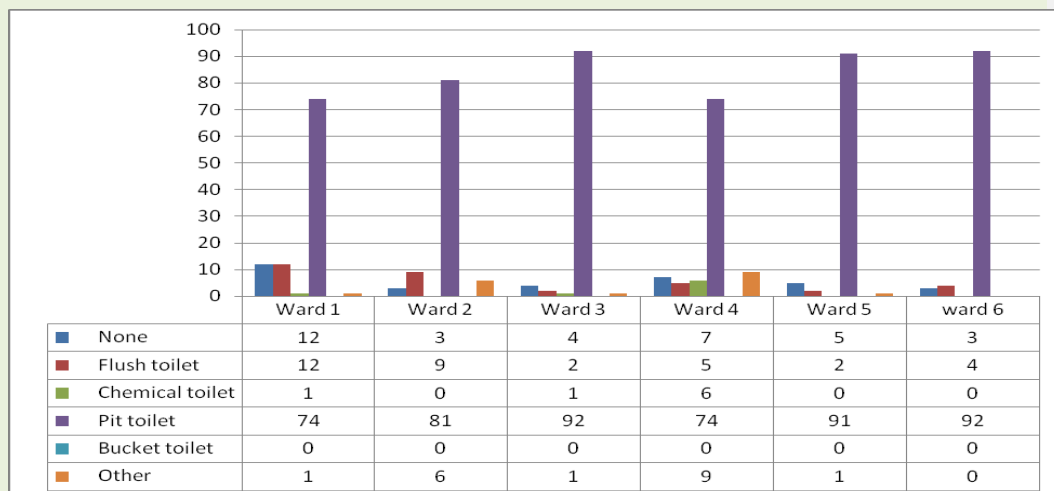
Water Provision

Districts	2002			2012		
	Onsite	offsite	No formal piped water	Onsite	offsite	No formal piped water
KwaZulu-Natal	55.5%	22.1%	22.4%	60.6%	19.6%	19.8%
Ugu	32.5%	24.1%	43.5%	30.4%	47.9%	21.7%
Ezingoleni	15.6%	31.7%	52.7%	9.4%	70.9%	19.7%

Ezingoleni Municipality is currently not a water services authority, meaning that the provision of water is the responsibility of the District. Although this is the case, various achievements can be outlined in terms of water provision. One of which is the fact that the proportion of household with no formal piped water within the Municipality has decreased from 53% in the year 2002 to 20% in 2012. Significant work still needs to be done in terms of ensuring 100% access to water within Ezingoleni.

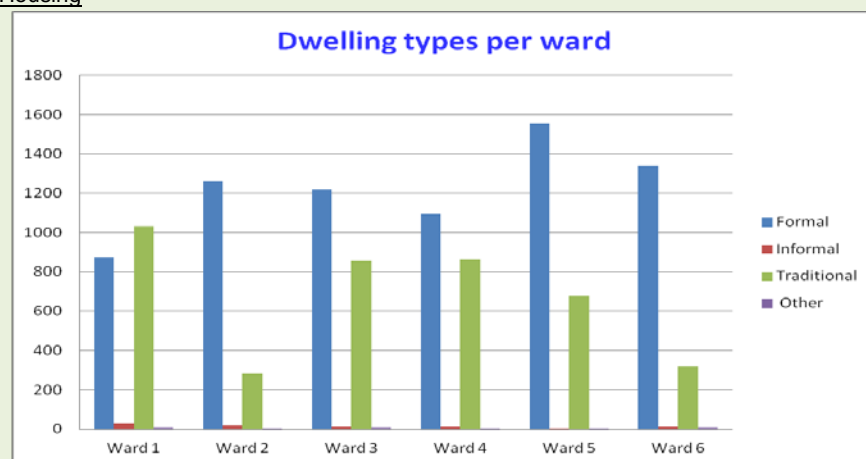
Sanitation

Area	Flush toilet	Ventilation Improved Pit (VIP)	Pit toilet	Bucket system	No toilet
KZN	49.6%	22.2%	21.2%	0.5%	6.5%
Ugu	2.3%	2.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.4%
Ezingoleni	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%



From the tables and graph above it is evident that the pit latrine is still the dominant form of sanitation within Ugu district and Ezingoleni Municipality. These statistics are also closely correlated to that of water provision as a majority of the households have off site water access.

Housing



From the above graph it is evident that the dominating types of dwellings are formal and traditional dwellings. The number of informal dwelling types within the municipality are very minimal and this is a good indication as it shows that the municipality, working together with the relevant departments are working towards fulfilling the basic human right of access to shelter.

Electricity

Ezinqoleni municipality relies mostly on Eskom for the provision of electricity to the households. It is estimated that in 2012, access to electricity increased to 79% from 42% in 2002.

Local Economic Development

Local economic development plays a key role within the municipality as there are limited sources of revenue generation. The strategic direction that is taken is to assist cooperatives that exist within the municipality and equip them with the necessary tools that they require to efficiently run their businesses.

Local Planning Approvals

Ezinqoleni Municipality receives and processes development planning applications in terms of the Planning and Development Act No. 6 of 2008. The majority of applications received are rural housing projects, commercial outlets and those from entities providing key services within the municipalities such as ESKOM. The municipality is working on developing its Land Use Management System which will assist in the development of a wall-to-wall town planning scheme that will assist in guiding development within the municipality. Environmental management within the municipality is still proving to be a challenge due to the lack of capacity inhouse. The fact that the municipality has a low revenue base translates into it being largely dependent on grant funding to develop key strategies and policies to deal with and manage land and its development.

Overview of Settlements within the Municipality

- Ezinqoleni Central Business District - Rural Node / Town
- Paddock – Commercial Farms & Rural Node
- Oribi Gorge – Tourism Node & Commercial Farms
- KwaNyuswa, KwaMavundla and KwaCele (Traditional Settlements)

Natural Resources

Natural Resources	
Major Natural Resource	Relevance to Community
Oribi Gorge Nature Reserve	Tourism, Nature conservation and provides employment opportunities
Oribi Conservancy	Tourism, Protects area classified as critically endangered.
Oribi flats grasslands	Tourism, Protects endangered grassland ecosystem
T 1.2.7	

Oribi Gorge, conservacy and flats fall within the municipality. These help in ensuring that nature conservation is undertaken. It also helps in the creation of job opportunities for the local population and contributes towards tourism and the GDP contribution that the municipality makes.

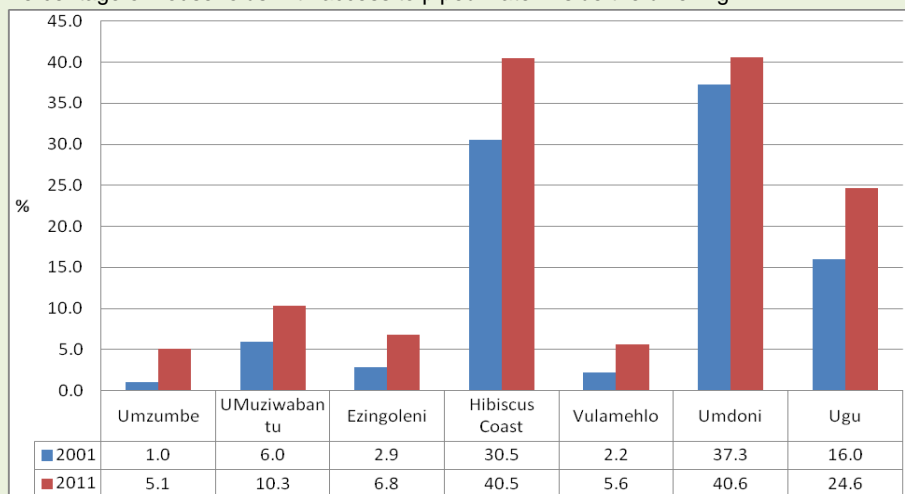
Key Challenges

Some of the key social challenges for Ezingoleni municipality, from the data presented above, are poverty; grant dependency, low levels of economic growth, high unemployment rate and out-migration.

1.3. SERVICE DELIVERY OVERVIEW

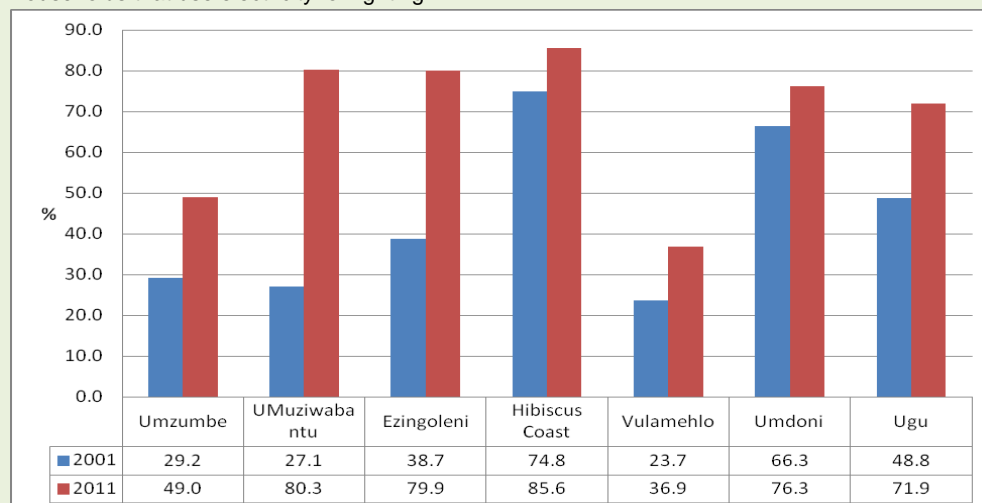
Basic service delivery is still one of the key priorities that the municipality aims to achieve. In the past years, there has been a gradual increase in the proportion of households with access to basic services and the municipality is working towards achieving the ideal of all the residents having access to basic service delivery.

Percentage of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling



The table above shows that Ezingoleni Municipality is constantly improving the level of service provision to its residents. It is currently leading the rural municipalities within the district in the provision of piped water within the dwelling with a percentage of 6.8%. the municipality acknowledges that work still needs to be done to improve these statistics.

Households that use electricity for lighting



The graph above depicts the percentage of households that currently uses electricity for lighting within the Ugu district. Ezingoleni Municipality is currently in the top three municipalities with the highest number of households with access to electricity.

Our main aim is to ensure that people within Ezingoleni have the basic service they need. One must acknowledge the 11 individuals that are employed at Ezingoleni Municipality under the Technical department for their commitment and hard work in making sure that service delivery is maximised without compromising quality.

- Director: Technical and Community Services
- Projects Manager and Technical officer (Projects Management Units)
- Community Development Officer
- Grader Driver and two General Workers.
- Administration Assistant
- Librarian and Assistant Librarian and one Cyber Cadat

Services delivered within Ezingoleni Municipality:

SECTIONS	FUNDING	DESCRIPTION
ROADS	MIG Equitable Share.	Upgrade, Construction and Maintenance of Access Roads
ELECTRICITY	Department of Energy	Installation of Electricity to houses
FREE BASIC SERVICES	Equitable Share	Free electricity Free basic energy Elderly water connection
EVIROMENTAL MANAGEMENT	Equitable Share	Waste management
SPORTS AND	MIG	Construction and upgrade of Sports facilities.

SECTIONS	FUNDING	DESCRIPTION
RECREATION	Sports and recreation	
INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE	MIG Equitable shares	Maintenance of Municipal buildings, Sports fields and Community Halls
HOUSING	Department of Human Settlements	Provision of New Houses to the Community
EPWP	CoGTA Public Works	Creation of Employment

There is a Technical and Community Services Portfolio Committee that plays political oversight role to the functions of the Department. It consists of four Councillors and sits once a month to discuss progress and is headed by Councillor TM Cele.

The main function of Government in all spheres is to deliver services to the people. The Technical Department is tasked to address the needs of the community directly.

We are also tasked to create employment opportunities through the EPWP programme (Extended Public Works Programme).

1.4. FINANCIAL HEALTH OVERVIEW

The Budget and Treasury Office is headed by the Chief Finance Officer (CFO), Mr. Bheki Cele. This office had six (6) permanent employees (including the CFO) and had five Finance Management Interns, one since resigned towards the end of the reported financial year. There are three clustered subsection in this department or office, which are divided according to their functions as follows:

Budget and Compliance

- Financial planning
- Preparation of budget
- Development of financial statements
- Ensuring that public spending is done legislatively and cost effectively
- Monthly and quarterly reports to provincial and national departments
- Budget control

SCM and Expenditure

- Implementation of the Supply Chain Management Policy
- Management of expenditure
- Personnel development and Payroll

Revenue and Asset Management Function of the Financial Services

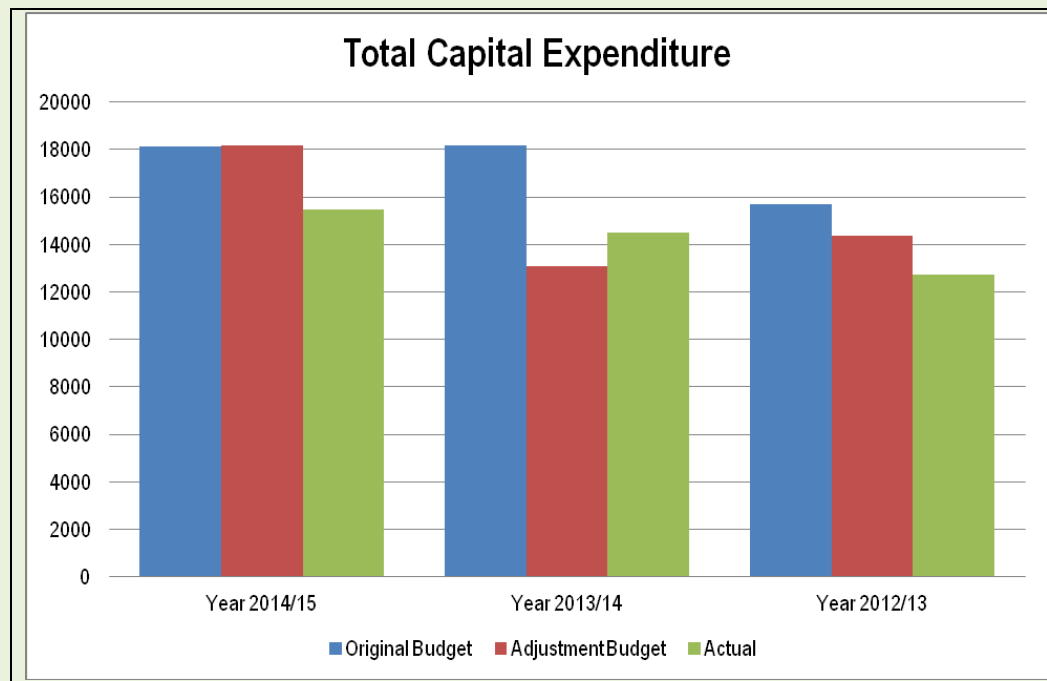
- Implementation of the MPRA
- Management of income
- Implementation of SDBIP and PMS
- Asset Management

- Management of grants and other revenue that the municipality receives throughout a financial year

The financial sustainability of the municipality is confirmed positive by the reports from the National Treasury and a 100% expenditure on MIG grant which is an indication of spending all allocation for infrastructural projects. It always shows a positive cash flow.

The municipality got qualified in the 2011/2012 financial year due to the asset which was inherited from the other spheres of government without proper documentation which currently had been rectified accordingly. In the 2012/2013 financial year the municipality received an unqualified audit opinion.

Total Capital Expenditure: Year 2012/2013 to Year 2014/2015			
	R'000		
Detail	Year 2014/15	Year 2013/14	Year 2012/13
Original Budget	18137	18182	15707
Adjustment Budget	18187	13069	14377
Actual	15489	14482	12742
	T 1.4.4		



1.5. ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

To be inserted.

1.6. AUDITOR GENERAL REPORT

To be inserted.

1.7. STATUTORY ANNUAL REPORT PROCESS

No	Activity	Timeframe
1	Consideration of next financial year's Budget and IDP process plan. Except for the legislative content, the process plan should confirm in-year reporting formats to ensure that reporting and monitoring feeds seamlessly into the Annual Report process at the end of the Budget/IDP implementation period	July
2	Implementation and monitoring of approved Budget and IDP commences (In-year financial reporting).	
3	Finalise the 4th quarter Report for previous financial year	
5	Municipal entities submit draft annual reports to MM	
6	Audit/Performance committee considers draft Annual Report of municipality and entities (where relevant)	August
8	Mayor tables the unaudited Annual Report	
9	Municipality submits draft Annual Report including consolidated annual financial statements and performance report to Auditor General	
10	Annual Performance Report as submitted to Auditor General to be provided as input to the IDP Analysis Phase	
11	Auditor General audits Annual Report including consolidated Annual Financial Statements and Performance data	September – October
12	Municipalities receive and start to address the Auditor General's comments	November
13	Mayor tables Annual Report and audited Financial Statements to Council complete with the Auditor- General's Report	
14	Audited Annual Report is made public and representation is invited	
15	Oversight Committee assesses Annual Report	
16	Council adopts Oversight report	December

17	Oversight report is made public	
18	Oversight report is submitted to relevant provincial councils	
19	Commencement of draft Budget/ IDP finalisation for next financial year. Annual Report and Oversight Reports to be used as input	January
<i>T 1.7.1</i>		

Municipalities are tasked with the role of being developmental. One of the key tools in realising this role is the Integrated Development Plan. The situational analysis in any Integrated Development Plan is said to be one of the key components of the plan. This is because it paints a picture and identifies the key issues that require the attention of the municipality. Although these issues can be acquired through interaction with the community, various records in the municipality can also assist with such. These include but are not limited to the annual report and annual performance report. These documents help to identify municipality's achievements during the course of the financial year and areas of improvement. These however can only be incorporated into the IDP if they are prepared timeously. Thus, it is important to ensure that the draft annual report is prepared as close to the end of the financial year as possible so as to allow for its incorporation into the IDP. The IDP not only outlines the issues in a municipality, but also outlines how best to allocate the resources that exist in the municipality to address those issues. In this way, the IDP then informs the budget of the municipality. Municipalities are then further mandated to report on the set targets and the spending of the budget that was allocated.

CHAPTER 2 – GOVERNANCE

COMPONENT A: POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNANCE

2.1 POLITICAL GOVERNANCE

COUNCILLORS

After the 2011 Local Government elections, eleven (11) Councillors establishing the Ezingoleni Municipal Council were inaugurated, six (6) ward councilors and five (5) elected on proportional basis. The Council was established by Councillors coming from three (3) political parties which are, ANC, NFP and IFP. The ANC is a majority with eight (8) Councillors, 2 from NFP and 1 from IFP. Three Councillors who are the opposition, were elected on proportional basis coming from NFP and IFP respectively and two from the ANC.

Council then established three Committees in terms of Section 79 of the Municipal Structures Act which are as follows: LED and Planning, Technical and Community Services and Finance and Administration. Allocation to these Committees is as follows:

Led And Planning	Technical And Community	Finance And Admin
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cllr PH Mthiyane (ANC) Chairperson• Cllr MA Mpisi (ANC)• Cllr TM Cele (ANC)• Cllr BD Nyawose (ANC)• Cllr SE Khawula (IFP)• Cllr MP Cele (NFP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cllr TM Cele (ANC) Chairperson• Cllr BC Mzobe (ANC)• Cllr SA Ngcece (ANC)• Cllr SA Khawula (ANC)• Cllr BO Ngcobo (NFP)• Cllr SE Khawula (IFP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cllr HP Mbatha (ANC) Chairperson• Cllr MA Mpisi (ANC)• Cllr BC Mzobe (ANC)• Cllr SA Khawula (ANC)• Cllr BO Ngcobo (NFP)• Cllr SE Khawula (IFP)

Additional to these Committees is the Municipal Public Accounts Committee chaired by the member of the opposition and also plays the role of the oversight committee and it's established as follows:

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

- Cllr BO Ngcobo (NFP) Chairperson
- Cllr TM Cele (ANC)
- Cllr SA Khawula (ANC)
- Cllr SE Khawula (IFP)
- Cllr PH Mthiyane (ANC)

Council at the end of each year prepares an annual roster of meetings to ensure compliance and proper co-ordination of all meetings. Such roster is prepared in line with the legislative prescript of ensuring that meetings are held at least quarterly. Council meetings are thus held regularly and attendance by Councillors at such meetings has always been 100%. At no stage was the meeting postponed for reasons of quorum.

POLITICAL DECISION-TAKING

Council meetings are held regularly and on a quarterly basis. Municipal Manager provides the advisory services to Council. Political decisions are taken at such meetings, some for implementation by the administration component. All of the decisions taken are in line with the legislative prescripts and at the core of them is service delivery. Most of the decisions taken are implemented and there has never been a decision that was not implemented.

2.2 ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNANCE



Municipal Manager's Department

The Office of the Municipal Manager is responsible for the following functions: Development Planning, Town Planning, Performance Management, Local Economic Development, Mayoralty and Communications; Youth Development and Special Programmes.

This includes the preparation and management of the integrated development plans and its related sectoral plans, the processing of development planning applications, the preparation and review of the PMS framework in line with the IDP, economic transformations and empowerment of the people through Local Economic Development, the coordination of mayoral executive support and corporate communications and marketing, youth development and initiatives to take care of vulnerable groups.



Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Bheki Cele

Treasury and Budget Department

This department deals with the financial management of the whole municipality. Some of the roles that can be outlined include:

- > Financial planning
- > Preparation of budget
- > Development of financial statements
- > Implementation of SDBIP and PMS
- > Implementation of the MPRA
- > Personnel development
- > Ensuring that public spending is done legislatively and cost effectively
- > Monthly and quarterly reports to provincial and national departments
- > Implementation of the Supply Chain Management Policy
- > Management of grants and other revenue that the municipality receives throughout a financial year
- > Management of income and expenditure
- > Budget control
- > Payment of staff salaries



Director: Corporate Services

Mr. M. B. Ndwane

Corporate Services Department

The Corporate Services Department is headed by the Director: Corporate Services, Mr M B Ndwane. The department works closely with the office of the Municipal Manager by providing support, assistance and general support services to both other departments as well as political component of Council.

The divisional sections in the department consist of the Human Resources, IT, Auxiliary Services and Secretariat.



Technical Services Department

This Department is responsible for the implementation of all infrastructure projects that are delivered to the community, e.g. road construction, water connection, building of community structures like halls, crèches etc and construction of sports facilities, waste management and most importantly provision of houses to local communities.

The other function of this Department is to ensure that whenever a certain project is implemented, legal stipulated guidelines are followed by all the stakeholders, e.g. the principles of Extended Public Works Programmes (EPWP) are complied with, regulated working hours and safety of workers are not compromised for bigger profits.

COMPONENT B: INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Cooperative governance is based on the reciprocal obligation of spheres of government to trust, support and assist one another in coordinating service delivery to communities. It includes legal, political and moral obligation to inform and consult one another in order to achieve a developmental state. Various forums exist within Ezingoleni Municipality, Ugu District, KZN Province and nationally which make this cooperative governance a reality. These forums assist in both vertical and horizontal intergovernmental relations between the spheres of government. The main purpose behind the existence of these IGR structures/ forums is to provide a place for discussion and consultation and also ensure the smooth flow of information within government. Ezingoleni Municipality currently participates in a number of forums within the three spheres of government to ensure the realization of cooperative governance. These are set out below.

2.2 INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

National Intergovernmental Structures

Institute for Local Government Management (ILGM)

A voluntary association meant at providing guidelines for a professionalised local government and condemnation of malfeasance and corruption

Institute for Municipal Finance Officers (IMFO)

An association of financial experts providing a platform for sharing of experiences aimed at improving financial governance of municipalities.

National Municipal Manager's Forum

A knowledge sharing platform and a mechanism for benchmarking progress made by the different provinces in advancing effective and accountable democratic local government

Provincial Intergovernmental Structure

Premier's Coordinating Forum

The Premier's Coordinating forum is aimed at all Municipal Managers and Chief Finance Officers in the Local, District and Metro. It also targets all Heads of Departments within the province of Kwa-Zulu Natal. It is one of the mechanisms used to provide a platform from municipalities and Departments to discuss key issues that exist. It discusses issues that require cooperation from different spheres of government. These include, but are not limited to

Operation Sukuma sakhe: The status report on war rooms from Operation Sukuma Sakhe, best Practices and ways of improving the functionality of OSS within municipalities are shared. This ensures that Departments and Municipalities are held accountable provincially to intervene on issues raised in the war rooms.

Provincial report on HIV/AIDS: The number of people living with HIV/AIDS in Kwa Zulu Natal has increased from 12,2% in 2002 to 14,9% in 2012. This begs for different spheres to work together in the fight against this illness. The PCF also provides a platform for deliberation on this issue.

Other issues that are discussed include municipality's audit outcomes, climate change and progress on service delivery (electricity and water).

Chief Finance Officer's Forum

The Chief Finance Officer's forum gathers together all Municipal CFOs, policy makers and specialists involved in various facets of municipal finance. Here, innovations, challenges and opportunities are shared and municipal finance topics discussed. These range from the basis of managing municipal finances to ways of moving towards clean audit.

Provincial Planners Forum

Provincial Planners forum is comprised of all officials in the planning profession and sector departments. These include Integrated Development Planning managers, Town Planners, Development Planning Shared Service Planners, GIS technicians and individuals from Sector Departments who are custodians of the IDP in their respective fields. A range of issues are discussed and this helps implement a uniform procedure when dealing with the IDP. A component of the Provincial Planners Forum is the Planning and Development Act Forum which targets individuals in municipalities that process land development applications. In Ezingoleni both functions are performed by the Strategic Planning Manager.

T 2.3.2

District Intergovernmental Structures

A number of structures currently exist within the municipality which assists in achieving district wide intergovernmental relation.

Mayors Forum

Politically, there exists the Mayors Forum where all the Mayors within the District meet and deliberate on issues that are cross border in order to allow for horizontal alignment between the local municipalities as well as vertical alignment between the locals and the District.

Municipal Managers Forum

There also exists a Municipal Managers Forum which sits regularly to discuss administrative issues for municipalities. As Municipal Managers are accounting officers in their municipalities, they are also tasked with ensuring that strategies that are derived by the districts reflect issues that exist at ground level in the municipality.

Development Planners Forum

Development planning officials within the Ugu District meet regularly to discuss issues around Integrated Development Planning and Land Use Planning (PDA). In this forum, IDP Managers, Town Planners, Development Planning Shared Services planners ensure horizontal alignment between the locals within the district and vertical alignment between the locals and the districts on issues of strategic planning.

District Technical Advisory Committee

Performance management is an integral part of any institution. Within Ezingoleni Municipality this function is performed by the Strategic Planning Manager. All individuals involved in performance

management within the district meet every quarter with KZN Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs, Performance Management Unit. Here, issues of compliance, best practices and challenges are shared. Capacitation and support is also given.

Integrated Development Planning Representative Forum

The IDP Representative forum is chaired by the Chairperson for Planning and Local Economic Development. It provides a platform for all stakeholders in the IDP process to plan for and develop the Integrated Development Plan. Sector departments are encouraged to share information around projects that they are implementing within Ezingoleni. The municipality updates the stakeholders on the key milestone of the IDP process. This forum serves as a participation mechanism and also limits the duplication of projects and resources in the municipality by different spheres of government.

Audit Committee

The audit committee of the municipality oversees financial, performance and compliance reporting, disclosures and the accounting of policies within the municipality. Ezingoleni is in a shared service agreement with the other municipalities within the district and shares the audit committee members.

Sukuma Sakhe

War rooms are an integral part of Operation Sukuma Sakhe. These War Rooms provide a ward based platform for public coordination and engagement and the integrated provision of services to the community. War rooms are at the forefront of the poverty alleviation campaign. They act as a base where skills programmes, empowerment programmes, Local Economic Development activities and education programmes can be launched and coordinated in an integrated manner. Stakeholders in Ezingoleni war rooms range from field workers (Youth Ambassadors, Community Caregivers), Community Development workers, and officials from government departments, NGOs / CBOs / FBOs and are championed by the ward councilors.

COMPONENT C: PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY AND PARTICIPATION

2.3 PUBLIC MEETINGS

COMMUNICATION, PARTICIPATION AND FORUMS

In addition to the committees mentioned in political governance earlier on Ezingoleni municipality participates in other activities through:

- 1) Housing Forum
- 2) IDP RF
- 3) Local Aids forums
- 4) Senior citizen forums
- 5) Gender forum
- 6) Disability forum o
- 7) Disaster Management Advisory Forum
- 8) Sukuma Sakhe War Rooms weekly and Local task teams monthly
- 9) IDP / Budget road shows in April and November.

Ezingoleni municipality participates in the municipality activities\programmes through the following means :

- Through council meetings
- Portfolio committee meetings, for example : led and planning, technical and community services, finance and administration, MPAC housing Forum, IDP RF ,Local aids forums, Senior citizen forums, Gender forum ,Disability forum ,Disaster management advisory forum ,war rooms, IDP road shows/Izimbizo ,etc.
- Through LED projects handovers, Technical and community service projects handovers, ward public meetings, Local, District, Provincial and National Izimbizo/campaign.

During the above activities or programmes-, the community members are given the opportunity to ask questions or to put forward their requests which are then discussed by the council in the council meeting and they involve people. After the council feedback is to the relevant people that had requests or questions. The municipality and the OSS stakeholders also get the public requests from the war rooms and the relevant departments come up with the relevant interventions. Some of the community challenging issues are received through ward committee meetings and taken through the council for resolution. Each and every week we hold six war rooms since we have six wards and every month there is a LTT meeting that also comes up with interventions for peoples requests. We also have 12 ward committee meetings per year.

For IDP road shows the numbers of people attending is approximately 400 people and The IDP meetings per financial year are more than six. The LED handovers meetings are about six per financial year and the number of people in each meeting is about 200. The capital project handovers and SOD turnings are more than SIX per year and the turnout in each meeting is about 250 people. The Number of people attending performance management forums is about fifty in each forum. The purpose of IDP budget road shows is to give an opportunity to the communities of what needs to be done in that financial year. It usually takes place in November. This is always a joint meeting between Ezingoleni Municipality and Ugu district municipality which provide water and sanitation. In January/February strategic planning workshop takes place where different stakeholder's seat together to look at the budget and allocate funds for different projects that was requested for by the community. In April the budget road shows are held where the communities are given the feedback on what they asked for whether they will be able to get or not due to financial constraints. The purpose of LED hand over's is to ensure that those LED projects that were identified by the community and which are supposed to bring about the economic development in the ward or the rea are handed over to the beneficiaries. The groups that are represented are the municipality and he beneficiaries together with all the people in the area.

The method we use to improve the efficiency and he effectiveness of these forums is promoting a two way communication using the newspaper-, _local radio stations-, flyers, invitation letters-, _newsletters-, notice boards etc and also a quick response to the community needs queries and complaints. Our website is always updated by our IT department and information about our municipality is always available to the interested parties.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PUBLIC MEETINGS HELD:

- The Municipality gets information ,queries ,complaints and requests from the community .it also helps the municipality to be able to resolve on the issues of importance to the public
- The Municipality is able to plan according to the needs of the people .the municipality is able to budget efficiently and effectively.
- The municipality is able to respond properly to the needs of the municipality
- .The Municipality is able to advice the participatory democracy
- The public is able to participate in the programs of their government
- The public is informed about the programs designed to help them
- The public is able to get information they need to know about government.
- The public is able to influence government on the issues they need to be attended to

2.5 IDP PARTICIPATION AND ALIGNMENT

IDP Participation and Alignment Criteria*	Yes/No
Does the municipality have impact, outcome, input, output indicators?	yes
Does the IDP have priorities, objectives, KPIs, development strategies?	yes
Does the IDP have multi-year targets?	yes
Are the above aligned and can they calculate into a score?	no
Does the budget align directly to the KPIs in the strategic plan?	yes
Do the IDP KPIs align to the Section 57 Managers	yes
Do the IDP KPIs lead to functional area KPIs as per the SDBIP?	yes
Do the IDP KPIs align with the provincial KPIs on the 12 Outcomes	no
Were the indicators communicated to the public?	yes
Were the four quarter aligned reports submitted within stipulated time frames?	yes
* Section 26 Municipal Systems Act 2000	
T 2.5.1	

COMPONENT D: CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Highlights

- 1) The Municipality does have a shared audit committee focusing on both financial as well as performance matters that meets on quarterly basis. The operational costs for the committee are shared proportionally among the 7 municipalities in the district participating in the shared service arrangement.
- 2) The municipality capacitated its internal audit unit through the hiring of an internal auditor who is in charge of all internal audit processes.
- 3) The Municipality adopted an audit charter and undertook internal audit in line with the adopted charter though a shared service with Ugu district.
- 4) The mandatory monthly reports on financial performance have been submitted to the National Treasury before the stipulated deadline of no later than the 10th of every month.
- 5) Ward committees are fully functional and in existence in all the 6 wards of the municipality

6) The municipality has established newsletters which are published quarterly.

7) With assistance from KZN CoGTA the Municipality managed to make use of the Community Development Workers deployed in all wards who in turn assisted in soliciting feedback from communities on services offered by the municipality

8) Sukuma Sakhe has been fully functional in all the 6 wards and issues coming up from the meetings have been channelled to the relevant government departments and the response has been overwhelming.

2.6 RISK MANAGEMENT

With the assistance of Provincial Treasury the municipality managed to develop a risk management framework, a risk committee and developed a risk register. However due to limited financial resources a dedicated person to solely focus on risk could not be created and filled.

2.7 ANTI-CORRUPTION AND FRAUD

As mentioned earlier the prevention of fraud and corruption strategy which has been communicated to all internal stakeholders is explicit on areas that are vulnerable to fraud and corruption further stipulating sanctions that may amount to dismissal and criminal action against those on the wrong side of the law. Each employee and Councillor has signed a Code of Conduct and further signed a Declaration of Business Interests to make sure that all internal stakeholders are conducting their affairs within the generally accepted norms of behaviours. No Councillor is serving on the supply chain committees as that would be in conflict with the legal prescripts, in particular the Municipal Finance Management Act.

In relation to declaration forms in the bid documents it has been noted that although the forms are explicit in requesting employees of the State not to submit bids for municipal work, it has been noted that there are still some potential bidders who make false declarations. This has proved difficult to manage as there is no central database to cross reference the directors of companies and when such incidents are detected the affected individuals are referred to the law enforcement agencies for prosecution.

2.8 SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT.

A Supply Chain Management Unit was established which monitors the implementation of the municipality's Supply Chain Management Policies in line with the regulations which seek to modernise financial governance and improve accountability and transparency in the municipality's processes. Ezingoleni Municipality's Supply Chain Management Policies provide for the exclusion of awards to persons in the service of the State subject to the exemptions and regulations issued by National Treasury from time to time. The Council has ensured that the Supply Chain Management Policy embraced the objectives of Black Economic Empowerment and the Municipal Manager, as the Accounting Officer of the municipality, was tasked as the custodian for effective implementation. The capital projects implemented during this period served as valuable foundations for ensuring community participation in our BEE programmes. This pace will be enhanced and the municipality will continue to be sensitive to the financial constraints facing emerging businesses or contractors. The following were achieved during the period under review:

BEE Support Programme

The fundamental role and responsibility of supply chain management section is to implement the SCM policy in terms of Section 111 of the MFMA, giving effect to section 217 of the constitution, and Part 1 of chapter 11 and other applicable provisions of the act, in a fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost effective manner. It does so in compliance with the regulations framework prescribed in chapter 2 of the SCM regulations; and any minimum norms and standards that may be prescribed in terms of section 168 of the act.

Range of Procurement Process

- Petty cash purchases, up to a transaction value of R1,000
- Written quotation for purchases above R1,000 up to R2,000
- Three written quotation for purchases above R2,000 up to R 10,000
- Formal written price quotations for procurements above R10,000 up to R100,000
- Competitive bidding for the transaction above R100, 000 and the procurements of long term contracts.

Credible supplier's database maintenance is part of the functions that is performed in the financial services.

Functions of the Supply Chain Management Policy

The function of the Budget and Treasury Office under Supply Chain Management unit is to administer the following:

- Through the monitoring by the Provincial Treasury (SCM Unit) as regards the status on the implementation of the SCM policy through SCM Forums and regular visits to the municipality.
- Through the oversight role of the municipal council by continuous assessment of the policy implementation progress through monthly reports to the council subcommittee responsible for budget, monitoring and evaluation.
- The Accounting Officer through the CFO strategically manages the day to day SCM policy implementation, especially the establishment and maintenance of the supplier's database that promote rotation of suppliers, and other SCM systems.

Supply Chain Management Governance

There are three Bid Committees in place; their functions and membership are briefly as follows:

- **Bid Specification Committee:** compiles the specifications for the procurement of goods and services by the municipality. Its membership is as follows:
 - Director Technical Services (Chairperson)
 - Manager: Project Management
 - Finance Officer: SCM & Expenditure Management
 - Finance Officer: Budget & Compliance Officer
 - Librarian
- **Bid Evaluation Committee:** evaluates bids and recommends to the bid adjudication committee, regarding the award of the bid. Its membership is as follows:
 - Finance Officer: SCM & Expenditure Management (Chairperson)
 - Manager: Project Management
 - Accountant: Salaries
 - Technical Officer
 - Finance Officer: Revenue & Asset Management
- **Bid Adjudication Committee:** Consider the report and recommendations of the bid evaluation committee and depending on its delegations, make a final award or a

recommendation to the accounting officer to make the final award or makes further recommendation to the accounting officer on how to proceed with relevant procurement of goods and services. Its membership is as follows:

- Chief Finance Officer (Chairperson)
- Director Corporate Services
- Director Technical Services
- Disaster Management Officer
- Finance Officer: Budget and Compliance Officer

EZINQOLENI MUNICIPALITY 2013/2014 CONTRACT REGISTER

PROJECT NAME	CONTRACT NO	APPROVED BUDGET	START DATE	COMPLETION DATE	CONTRACT VALUE	PROFFESIONAL FEES	STATUS	CONTRACTOR	CONSULTANTS
MAHLABATHINI SPORTFIELD	SRFKN 108	R2.,1M		18-Oct-13	R2'068'774.37		COMPLETE	NGETHE'S TRADING	MASAKHEKULUNGE
MAZAMBANE ACCESS ROAD	EZINQ-2013/06/37	R1,8M	7-Mar-14	30-May-14	R1 021 292.71	R142 980.98	CONSTRUCTION STAGE	AMAVOVOKAMKHIZE CIVILS	MINATHI
NKWANYANA – BHUKA ACCESS ROAD	EZINQ-2013/10/36	R1,5M	17-Feb-14	18-Jul-14	R2M	R280 000	CONSTRUCTION PHASE	WOZANAWE TRADING	NGEJA
MAKHANYA ACCESS ROAD	EZINQ-2013/10/41*	R1 444 380	7-Mar-14	30-May-14	R999 285.01	R139 899.90	CONSTRUCTION PHASE	NATHISIBAHLE BUSINESS	UMPISI
NQABENI – CELEBANE ACCESS ROAD	EZINQ-2013/06/37	R2,1M	7-Mar-14	30-Jun-14	R1 920 193.77		CONSTRUCTION PHASE	NATHISIBAHLE BUSINESS ENTERPRISES	VUMESAI
DIPHINI CAUSEWAY	EZINQ-2013/08/39	R1.4M	17-Mar-14	30-May-14	R1 289 623.01	R180 547.22	CONSTRUCTION PHASE	NGETHE'S TRADING	NGCOLOSI

2.9 BY-LAWS

By-laws Introduced during Year 2013					
Newly Developed	Revised	Public Participation Conducted Prior to Adoption of By-Laws (Yes/No)	Dates of Public Participation	By-Laws Gazetted* (Yes/No)	Date of Publication
Municipal Property rate by-law.	29-May-14	Yes	01 April - 21 May 2014		
*Note: See MSA section 13.					T 2.9.1

The municipality during its budget publication indicated that the public would also be allowed to view Municipal Property rates bylaw. The property rates by law is enforced to property rate payers within Eziqoleni Municipality.

2.10 WEBSITES

Municipal Website: Content and Currency of Material		
Documents published on the Municipality's / Entity's Website	Yes / No	Publishing Date
Current annual and adjustments budgets and all budget-related documents	Yes	
All current budget-related policies	Yes	
The previous annual report (Year -)	Yes	
The annual report (Year 0) published/to be published		
All current performance agreements required in terms of section 57(1)(b) of the Municipal Systems Act (Year 0) and resulting scorecards	Yes	
All service delivery agreements (Year 0)		
All long-term borrowing contracts (Year 0)		
All supply chain management contracts above a prescribed value (give value) for Year 2013	Yes	
An information statement containing a list of assets over a prescribed value that have been disposed of in terms of section 14 (2) or (4) during Year 2014	No	
Contracts agreed in Year 2013 to which subsection (1) of section 33 apply, subject to subsection (3) of that section	No	
Public-private partnership agreements referred to in section 120 made in Year 2013	No	
All quarterly reports tabled in the council in terms of section 52 (d) during Year 2013	Yes	

Note: MFMA s75 sets out the information that a municipality must include in its website as detailed above. Municipalities are, of course encouraged to use their websites more extensively than this to keep their community and stakeholders abreast of service delivery arrangements and municipal developments.

T 2.10.1

The municipal website is used as one of the means of achieving communication for public participation. It acts as a means of circulating information and allowing the public to interact with the municipality and keep abreast of all that is happening. The website supplements other widely used forms of communication such as print media and radio slots.

2.11 PUBLIC SATISFACTION ON MUNICIPAL SERVICES

No public satisfaction surveys have been conducted by Ezingoleni municipality, but the municipality has never been faced with service delivery protests. This can be used as an indication that the public is relatively content with the level of services provided by the municipality.

CHAPTER 3 – SERVICE DELIVERY PERFORMANCE (PERFORMANCE REPORT PART I)

COMPONENT A: BASIC SERVICES

INTRODUCTION TO BASIC SERVICES

Housing

The Provincial Department of Human Settlement, KZN, approved three housing projects for Ezingoleni Municipality for 2010/2011 financial year. These are Vukuzithathe phase 2, Mthimude and KwaNyuswa housing Projects. Each project has allocation of 1000 housing units. Three implementing agents were appointed for each: Mpheme Developers for Vukuzithathe Phase 2 projects, Masakhane Consultants for Mthimude Project and MGM for KwaNyuswa Project.

Free Basic Services

The municipality provides free basic alternative energy to assist households that have not yet had their electricity connected. The households receive a discount on electricity. Refuse is collected in the CBD of Ezingoleni, in the near future the plan is to expand refuse collection to the wider Ezingoleni community (i.e. all six wards that fall under the Ezingoleni Municipality).

The total length of roads constructed during 2013/14 financial year through using Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) funding was 11kms and 10km of access roads was maintained.

The municipality owns a grader that is responsible for the maintenance of access roads. There is a maintenance programme where a grader spends a week in each ward maintaining access roads submitted by the councillors. In addition, a budget allocation of R 800 000.00 was set aside for gravelling, watering and compaction of the various access roads.

3.1. WATER PROVISION

Highlight

In line with the National target of universal access to potable water within 200 meters of a residential unit (minimum standard) by 2014, Ezingoleni Municipality has made tremendous inroads in that 95% of households within the municipality are meeting the minimum standards.

Challenge

Certain parts of the northern areas of the municipality (portions of ward 4 and ward 5) are experiencing difficulty in accessing piped water within the minimum standards due bulk network limitations in terms of infrastructure. As a remedial measure Ugu District in partnership with the municipality has embarked on spring protection mechanisms to ensure that communities continue to access clean drinking water and thereby avoiding the opportunistic diseases like cholera. At worst where there are no other options water has been carted to certain strategic points within the affected wards but the practise has proved to be unsustainable as the demand far exceeds the amount of water transported

In relation to consumption by various categories (agriculture, forestry, industrial and domestic) no data has been forthcoming from Ugu District Municipality (the Water Service Authority) thus making it difficult for a comparative analysis to determine the trends.

3.2 WASTE WATER (SANITATION) PROVISION

Highlight

In the 2012/2013 financial year, Ezingoleni Municipality managed to ensure complete eradication of the sanitation backlog by ensuring that 100% of households within the municipality do have a minimum level of Nationally prescribed sanitation service. Community Development Workers were also involved in confirming the eradication of backlog and to further indicate is there are any traces of bucket sanitation. Indeed records confirm that there is no bucket system in the municipality and that all households are indeed having at least a ventilated pit latrine in them.

3.3 ELECTRICITY

ESKOM plays a very big role in the provision of electricity. During the 2011/12 financial year the DoE approved R 10 000 000 for the provision of electricity to 89 households. 80% of the households have

electricity. The CBD street lights were maintained using funding from COGTA. The backlog is in ward 1 (KwaNyuswa), where there is no sufficient capacity for power. 100% provision will be achieved with the improvement in capacity.

For the financial year 2011/12, 900 dwellings of the communities of Celebane and Mahlubile were provided with electricity at the value of R10 000 000.00. Our agreement with ESKOM is that the tranformer will be upgraded in the year 2014/15 for the KwaNyuswa area (ward1) where there is backlog. From ward 2 to ward 6 we only need the infills. There are no variations.

3.4 WASTE MANAGEMENT (THIS SECTION TO INCLUDE: REFUSE COLLECTIONS, WASTE DISPOSAL, STREET CLEANING AND RECYCLING)

Extending refuse collection to all the wards still poses a challenge due to the rural nature of the municipality and the scattered nature of the settlements. The situation is further compounded by the fact that there is no land fill site within Ezingolweni and the capital amount required to develop one is in excess of R10million. Presently refuse collection is confined to the commercial node of Ezingolweni which in turn is carted to the Oatlands Landfill site of the nearby Hibiscus Coast Municipality, a mere 55 kilometers away, for a single trip or 110 kilometers for a round trip.

3.5 HOUSING

In partnership with the KwaZulu Natal Department of Human Settlements, Ezingolweni managed to get funding for 3000 housing units and during the period under review construction commenced in the Cele and KwaMavundla traditional authorities. In the 2013/2014 financial year, the municipality managed to construct 575 units in KwaNyuswa, 844 in Vukuzithathe and 198 in KwaMthimude. The set targets for KwaNyuswa and Vukuzithathe were exceeded whilst the municipality only achieved approximately half of the set target. The concerned service provider has been approached and corrective measures have been outlined.

3.6 FREE BASIC SERVICES AND INDIGENT SUPPORT

As the majority of households are located within traditional settlements they all access Free Basic Water through communal standpipes and by means of a ventilated improved pit latrine for sanitation. However no data could be obtained from Eskom in terms of the number of households accessing Free Basic Electricity.

COMPONENT B: ROAD TRANSPORT

3.7 ROADS

Ezingoleni is committed to ensuring that all roads within the municipality are kept in well maintained conditions and with partnership with the KwaZulu Natal Department of Transport tremendous progress has been made in keeping the road conditions in good condition.

Our plan for the road upgrade is a three year plan that is approved by CoGTA (MIG) at the value of R 21 million for ward 2, 3 and 6, to upgrade 18 km. For Khandalesizwe access road (2.1 km), Maginyimbuzi access road (2 km), and Church of life to Ndlovu access road (1.9 km) and Jame Ntshebe access road (1.2 km).

3.8 TRANSPORT (INCLUDING VEHICLE LICENSING & PUBLIC BUS OPERATION)

The municipality currently does not perform this function and does not have a strategy in place. This is due to capacity issues within the municipality and also due to limited sources of funding to develop these policies.

3.9 WASTE WATER (STORMWATER DRAINAGE)

During the year under review Ezingolweni did not have any storm water management service

COMPONENT C: PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

The planning and Local economic Development section of the municipality deals with a number of components within this field.

Integrated Development Planning

The Integrated Development plan for the municipality was developed in house by this unit. It is a strategic plan that is developed and reviewed yearly and is legislated by the municipal systems act.

Performance Management System

This section deals with the performance of Individual Managers and that of the organisation as a whole. It is responsible for the development of the Organisational scorecard, the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) and the signing of performance contracts for the Municipal Manager and Deputy Municipal Managers (Directors). For the 2013-2014 financial years, the scorecard and SDBIP were developed and adopted and the performance contracts were signed and submitted to the MEC for COGTA.

Spatial Planning

This component deals with the management of land and building control. It receives and processes Planning and Development Act applications for land development. For the 2013-2014 financial year only two applications were received for a police station development in Bhosiki and a shopping centre development in Ezingolweni town. The municipality still faces challenges of enforcement due to the limited staff members within this unit. The municipality has partnered with the Ugu District through the Development Planning Shared Services Initiative to ensure that issues of land management are attended to.

Local Economic Development

As the municipality has limited sources of revenue collection, Local Economic Development plays a key role in the municipality's economic development plan. The LED strategy is currently in place and it aims to assist the municipality in cultivating LED opportunities within the municipality.

3.10 PLANNING

Land use management and control is currently a function performed in conjunction with Ugu District through the Development Planning Shared Services due to the limited human resource available inhouse. Another challenge that Ezinqoleni Municipality is currently faced with is that of limited revenue generation. This translates to the municipality relying largely on grant funding for the development of policies and frameworks necessary for land use management and control. These include the Spatial Development Framework, Land Use Management Systems and Town planning Schemes. This means that currently the IDP has no targets that are directly linked to spatial planning.

Employees: Planning Services					
Job Level	2012/2013	2013/2014			
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0 - 3	1	1	1	1	100%
4 - 6	0	0	0	0	0%
7 - 9	0	0	0	0	0%
10 - 12	0	0	0	0	0%
13 - 15	0	0	0	0	0%
16 - 18	0	0	0	0	0%
19 - 20	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	1	1	1	0	0%
T 3.10.4					



For the financial year of reporting no capital expenditure was accumulated from the Development Planning services

3.11 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (INCLUDING TOURISM AND MARKET PLACES)

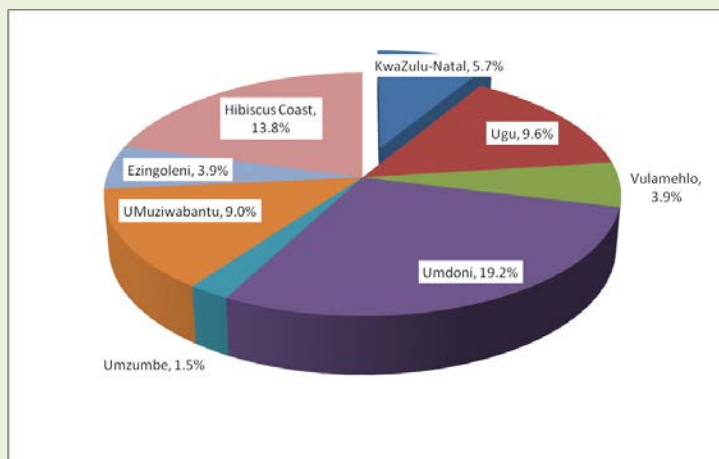
Local economic Development deals with the development of sustainable, robust and inclusive local economies through the exploitation of local opportunities, potential and competitive advantages as well as addressing local needs and contributing to Provincial and National development objectives. Local economic development within Ezingoleni Municipality focuses on eight strategic LED programmes, namely.

- Planning and regulation,
- LED and communication,
- LED funding and promotion,
- Skills development and monitoring,
- Empowering the youth,
- Business partnerships and opportunities,
- Institutional support and development
- Key social and ecological services.

The municipality relies largely on LED for poverty alleviation as there are not many job opportunities available within Ezingoleni. This involves the assistance of Cooperatives with tools and capacitating them through trainings. The Local Economic Development office works closely in partnering with that of the Ugu district and the Department of Economic Development and Tourism in undertaking these trainings. It should however be mentioned that besides the assistance offered to cooperatives, currently, Ezingoleni LED relies mostly on government initiative such as the EPWP for job creation.

Districts	Formal employment	Informal employment	Total employment	% share of KZN formal employment	% share of KZN informal employment	% share of Ugu formal employment	% share of informal employment
KwaZulu-Natal	1,505,281	550,806	2,056,086	100.0%	100.0%		
Ugu	73,664	34,744	108,408	4.9%	6.3%	100.0%	100.0%
Ezingoleni	2,823	1,691	4,514	0.2%	0.3%	3.8%	4.9%

Ezingoleni municipality only 3.8% to the Ugu formal employment workforce. This necessitates and further strengthens the need for a more strategic approach to Local Economic Development.



The municipality contributes 3.9% towards the total tourism share of Ugu district municipality. This is not a bad figure given the size and nature of the municipality, however, room for improvement still exists given the natural landscapes that the municipality has.

There exists opportunities for growth in the LED initiative of the municipality through the formalisation of street trading, establishment of market places, agricultural practices for subsistence and commercial use and through tourism. The development of strategies for LED and tourism will help ensure that this becomes a reality.

As the municipality largely relies on initiatives from government for job creation, currently there are no jobs created by LED initiatives except for the assistance of Cooperatives.

Job creation through EPWP* projects		
Details	EPWP Projects	Jobs created through EPWP projects
	No.	No.
2011/2012	8	111
2012/2013	6	62
2013/2014		
* - Extended Public Works Programme		T 3.11.6

The total number of people employed through EPWP is 244.

Employees: Local Economic Development Services					
Job Level	2012/2013	2013/2014			
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0 – 3	1	1	1	0	0%
4 – 6	1	1	1	0	0%
7 – 9	0	0	0	0	0%
10 - 12	0	0	0	0	0%
13 - 15	0	0	0	0	0%
16 - 18	0	0	0	0	0%
19 - 20	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	2	2	2	0	0%
<i>Totals should equate to those included in the Chapter 4 total employee schedule. Employees and Posts numbers are as at 30 June. *Posts must be established and funded in the approved budget or adjustments budget. Full-time equivalents are calculated by taking the total number of working days lost (excluding weekends and public holidays) while a post remains vacant and adding together all such days lost by all posts within the same set (e.g. 'senior management') then dividing that total by 250 to give the number of posts equivalent to the accumulated days.</i> T 3.11.8					

Currently the municipality does not have any capital projects from the Local Economic Development Unit.

COMPONENT D: COMMUNITY & SOCIAL SERVICES

3.12 LIBRARIES; ARCHIEVES; MUSEUMS; GALLERIES; COMMUNITY FACILITIES; OTHER (THEATRES, ZOOS, ETC)

There is a library which caters for schools in the area as well as the wider community of the Ezingoleni Municipality, which also serves to provide the community and learners with basic computer knowledge and computer use.

The community is also provided with Halls which are used for any community gatherings.

3.13 CEMETORIES AND CREMATORIALS

The municipality currently does not perform the function of cemeteries and crematoriums.

3.14 CHILD CARE; AGED CARE; SOCIAL PROGRAMMES

Child Care / Rights of a Child Programmes:

The early childhood development centres are being monitored, to insure that children are in a safe place and those early childhood development Centres are registered in Department of Social Development for assistant and illegality; and also to give children advice on human trafficking. The school uniforms are provided to support those vulnerable families; to insure that the right of a child to be educated is accomplished.

Gender / Women

The forum is in place where by community members discuss about the issues affecting them. Workshop are being conducted and national specials days are celebrated; to ensure that community are involve in government programmes and are also developed spiritual.

Disability

The forum is in place where by disabled people sit together and discuss about issues affecting them. Workshops and seminars' are attended by disabled people to create an awareness to ensure that people with disabilities rights are not being exploited. The senior citizens forum is in place and functional with 16 luncheon centres within all wards of the Ezingoleni. The forum was launched to ensure the care, support, protection and development of vulnerable groups and people with special needs particularly older persons within the Ezingoleni Municipality. All the centres are visited and inspected. In order to promote intergenerational bonding and embrace active ageing, the Ezingoleni Senior Citizens participate in the national golden games. The capacity building workshops and seminars are also conducted within all the Ezingoleni luncheon centres.

Arts and Culture

In order to promote social cohesion and cultural diversity, Ezingoleni municipality takes part in the Umkhosi Womhlanga Ceremony (reed dance). This is an annual event and it starts at the local level. The main objective is to promote virginity testing in the fight against HIV/AIDS. The municipality also conduct the cultural activities competition where the youth competes on different cultural music / dance. The hip-hop talent show takes place towards the end of the year in order to protect, develop arts, culture and to sustain our democracy and build our nation.

Farm Worker Programme

The Municipality has a responsibility to facilitate a coordinated response and create an enabling environment for farm workers. The workshops and seminars are conducted; focus on health issues e.g. STIs, TB, HIV/AIDS and general human rights.

HIV and AIDS

HIV and AIDS has become one of the biggest challenges that has ever faced our society. Political and socio-economic configuration of our society has been severely disintegrated. Government, civil society and private sectors are equally threatened by this disease. The HIV and AIDS pandemic is inherently linked with poverty, cultural behaviour, beliefs, social and economical inequalities between women and men. This pandemic has the potential of reversing some of the progressive gains made by our democratic government. To reverse the impact of HIV and AIDS pandemic, developing countries such as South Africa need to develop comprehensive intervention mechanisms that bring together government, civil society and private sectors in well co-ordinated partnerships. The response to HIV and AIDS has registered some significant gains in as far as prevention, treatment, care and support. However, these initiatives need to be escalated to higher levels. However, resources tend to be insufficient. The South African government has committed itself to fighting HIV and AIDS through the social sector's National Integrated Plan (NIP) which utilises conditional grants to provinces to ensure the realisation of national goals. These conditional grants are supplemented by provincial resources that are committed to the implementation of HIV and AIDS programmes.

Ezinqoleni LAC achievements are a result of the added value created by the multiple stakeholder participation in the Local Aids Council (LAC) that directs all sectors of society in the creation of cascading waves of social response through Operation Sukuma Sakhe involving Government at all levels, civil society including business, labour, churches, traditional leadership and many other stakeholders represented in the Council.

Youth Development

Youth Development is a process or journey that automatically involves all of the people around a youth—family and community. A young person will not be able to build essential skills and competencies and be able to feel safe; cared for, valued, useful, and spiritually grounded unless their family and community provide them with the supports and opportunities they need along the way.

The municipality is working towards positive results in the lives of youth by focusing on different aspects of life rather than concentrating only on academic skills and competencies. The expected outcomes of youth

development programmes are: Physical well-being, mental well-being, Intellectual health, Employability and Civic and Social Investment. Ezingoleni Municipality therefore engaged on numerous programmes in order to achieve their goal.

Service Objectives <i>Service Indicators</i> (i)	Outline Service Targets (ii)	2011/2012		2012/2013			2013/2014	2014/2015	
		Target	Actual	Target		Actual	Target		
		*Previous Year (iii)	(iv)	*Previous Year (v)	*Current Year (vi)	(vii)	*Current Year (viii)	*Current Year (ix)	*Following Year (x)
Service Objective xxx									
To promote social cohesion through the provision of sustainable social amenities and support of ancillary programmes.	Social Programmes:								
	Disability								
	Disabled peoples Sport Day at District Level	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
	Capacity Building Workshops / Meeting for Disability Forum	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4
Note:									
T 3.14.3									

Employees: Child Care; Aged Care; Social Programmes					
Job Level	2012/2013	2013/2014			
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0 - 3	1	1	1	0	0%
4 - 6	0	0	0	0	0%
7 - 9	2	2	2	0	0%
10 - 12	0	0	0	0	0%
13 - 15	0	0	0	0	0%
16 - 18	0	0	0	0	0%
19 - 20	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	3	3	3	0	0%
T 3.14.4					

COMPONENT E: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

This component is currently not applicable to Ezingolweni Local Municipality.

COMPONENT F: HEALTH

Currently the municipality relies on the Department of health to perform this function.

COMPONENT G: SECURITY AND SAFETY

3.21 FIRE

Municipality does not have fire services unit relying on the shared service with Hibiscus Coast municipality as far as provision of service. This however, presents a challenge due to the fact that HCM fire service department is located 40 kms from the eastern entry point of Ezinqoleni boundaries and the fact that the entire municipality is not resourced in terms of boreholes which makes accessibility of water to skid truck not possible. This then results in response time not being timous and spontaneous and more often assistance on burning structures arrives late and at a stage where the structure has been completely demolished.

3.22 OTHER (DISASTER MANAGEMENT, ANIMAL LICENCING AND CONTROL, CONTROL OF PUBLIC NUISANCES AND OTHER)

The municipality currently does not perform this function.

COMPONENT H: SPORT AND RECREATION

3.23 SPORT AND RECREATION

Ezinqoleni Youth Office together with Sports Confederation and other sports professional bodies understand very well that Sports, whether team-based or individual, are a great activity for children that provide a variety of benefits other than physical activity. Participation in sports can help build self-esteem and confidence, can motivate children to excel academically and can help build social skills. Participation also can teach children the benefits of goal-setting and practice. Physical activity is the most obvious benefit of sports participation. Children often spend too much time watching television or playing video games. But sports practices and games provide an opportunity for exercise that can help keep kids in shape and healthy.

Sports participation can help children develop social skills that will benefit them throughout their entire lives. They learn to interact not only with other children their age, but also with older individuals in their coaches and sports officials. Kids learn leadership skills, team-building skills and communication skills that will help them in school, their future career and personal relationships. Participation in sports can have a huge positive impact on a child self-esteem and confidence. Children who participate in sports get praise and encouragement from coaches and parents, which help to build self-confidence.

They also learn to trust in their own abilities and push themselves. Constructive criticism is also a major part of sports participation, and young athletes learn to accept such criticism and use it to their benefit. The American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry suggests that parents be actively involved to ensure that children get the most out of sports participation. Sports participation promotes health and wellness not only through childhood but throughout a child lifetime. " Lifetime "; sports such as swimming and golf are especially beneficial because the child can continue to play as an adult, benefiting from the physical activity. Children who participate in sports might also be more aware of healthy food choices. Although sports participation is an excellent avenue to promote health and wellness, parents and coaches must encourage healthy living and be positive role models as well.

Sport and Recreation Policy Objectives Taken From IDP						
Service Objectives <i>Service Indicators</i> (i)	Outline Service Targets (ii)	2013/2014			2014/2015	2015/2016
		Actual	Target	Actual Target		
		*2012/2013 (v)	*Current Year (vi)	(vii)	*Following Year (x)	
Service Objective						
To promote tolerance perseverance and participation in development.	Mayoral Games	1	1	0	1	1
	District Mass Mobilization Tournament	1	1	0	1	1
	Development of 6 Sporting Codes	6	6	6	6	6
	Promoting Sports in School	1	1	1	1	1
	Capacity Building Workshops / Meetings	4	4	0	4	4
	Ward Sport Code request for Sponsorship for activities within / outside the Municipality	6	6	3	6	6
						T 3.23.2

Employees: Sport and Recreation					
Job Level	2012/2013	2013/2014			
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0 - 3	1	1	1	0	0%
4 - 6	0	0	0	0	0%
7 - 9	2	2	2	0	0%
10 - 12	0	0	0	0	0%
13 - 15	0	0	0	0	0%
16 - 18	0	0	0	0	0%
19 - 20	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	3	3	3	0	0%
T 3.23.3					

NO Capital expenditure was accumulated from the Sport and Recreation unit.

COMPONENT I: CORPORATE POLICY OFFICES AND OTHER SERVICES

3.25 FINANCIAL SERVICES

Debt Recovery							
R' 000							
Details of the types of account raised and recovered	Year 2011/12		Year 2012/13			Year 2013/14	
	Actual for accounts billed in year	Proportion of accounts value billed that were collected in the year %	Billed in Year	Actual for accounts billed in year	Proportion of accounts value billed that were collected %	Estimated outturn for accounts billed in year	Estimated Proportion of accounts billed that were collected %
Property Rates	672	79%	769	698	90%	2639	16%
Electricity - B							
Electricity - C							
Water - B							

Water - C							
Sanitation							
Refuse							
Other							
B- Basic; C= Consumption. See chapter 6 for the Auditor General's rating of the quality of the financial Accounts and the systems behind them.							
T 3.25.2							

Employees: Financial Services					
Job Level	Year 2013	Year 2014			
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0 - 3	1	1	1	0	0%
4 - 6	4	4	4	0	0%
7 - 9	3	8	3	5	63%
10 - 12	0	0	0	0	0%
13 - 15	0	0	0	0	0%
16 - 18	0	0	0	0	0%
19 - 20	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	8	13	8	5	38%

Totals should equate to those included in the Chapter 4 total employee schedule. Employees and Posts numbers are as at 30 June. *Posts must be established and funded in the approved budget or adjustments budget. Full-time equivalents are calculated by taking the total number of working days lost (excluding weekends and public holidays) while a post remains vacant and adding together all such days lost by all posts within the same set (e.g. 'senior management') then dividing that total by 250 to give the number of posts equivalent to the accumulated days.

T 3.25.4

The municipality had no budget available for spending on financial services capital projects as per our IDP.

3.26 HUMAN RESOURCE SERVICES

Key focus of Human Resources section during the year under review was on staff training and enhancement of capacity to ensure optimal utilisation of available resources. Key personnel to receive training were Senior Managers focusing on minimum competency levels as per National Treasury guidelines. This then has seen four Senior Managers registering and attending the Municipal Finance Management Programme with the University of Pretoria and also our political component where we have seen two Councillors registering and attending the Executive Leadership Municipal Programme also with the University of Pretoria. As for the entire staff compliment, staff members have subjected to various training modules as guided by our Workplace Skills Plan.

Employees: Human Resource Services					
Job Level	Year -1	Year 0			
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0 - 3	0	0	0	0	0%
4 - 6	1	1	1	0	0%
7 - 9	0	0	0	0	0%
10 - 12	0	0	0	0	0%
13 - 15	0	0	0	0	0%
16 - 18	0	0	0	0	0%
19 - 20	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	0	0	0	0	0%
<i>Totals should equate to those included in the Chapter 4 total employee schedule. Employees and Posts numbers are as at 30 June. *Posts must be established and funded in the approved budget or adjustments budget. Full-time equivalents are calculated by taking the total number of working days lost (excluding weekends and public holidays) while a post remains vacant and adding together all such days lost by all posts within the same set (e.g. 'senior management') then dividing that total by 250 to give the number of posts equivalent to the accumulated days.</i>					
					<i>T3.26.4</i>

No capital expenditure was incurred by the human resources department for the 2012/ 2013 financial year.

3.27 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) SERVICES

We do not have a fully fleshed ICT section because of the size of the municipality however, this is a function under Corporate Services which has one IT Technician that looks at the day to day functioning of all ICT infrastructure and systems. Since his appointment, ICT related queries are attended to timously and municipality has been at par on all legislative compliances that are IT related.

COMPONENT J: MISCELLANEOUS

Ezingoleni Municipality currently does not perform the function of airports, abattoirs, municipal courts and forestry.



COMPONENT K: ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE SCORECARD

Attached as an annexure.

CHAPTER 4 – ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE (PERFORMANCE REPORT PART II)

NOT APPLICABLE DUE TO SMALLER SIZE OF OUR MUNICIPALITY

COMPONENT A: INTRODUCTION TO THE MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL

4.1 EMPLOYEE TOTALS, TURNOVER AND VACANCIES

Employees					
Description	2012/2013	2013/2014			
	Employees	Approved Posts	Employees	Vacancies	Vacancies
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
Water					%
Waste Water (Sanitation)					%
Electricity					%
Waste Management					%
Housing					%
Waste Water (Stormwater Drainage)					%
Roads					%
Transport					%
Planning					%
Local Economic Development		1	1	0	%
Planning (Strategic & Regulatory)		1	0	1	%
Local Economic Development					%
Community & Social Services		5	5	0	%
Environmental Protection					%
Health					%
Security and Safety					%
Sport and Recreation					%
Corporate Policy Offices and Other					%
Totals	–	07	07	07	–

Headings follow the order of services as set out in chapter 3. Service totals should equate to those included in the Chapter 3 employee schedules. Employee and Approved Posts numbers are as at 30 June, as per the approved organogram.

T 4.1.1

Vacancy Rate: 2013/2014			
Designations	*Total Approved Posts No.	*Vacancies (Total time that vacancies exist using fulltime equivalents) No.	*Vacancies (as a proportion of total posts in each category) %
Municipal Manager	1	0	0.00
CFO	1	0	0.00
Other S57 Managers (excluding Finance Posts)	2	0	0.00
Other S57 Managers (Finance posts)			
Police officers			
Fire fighters			
Senior management: Levels 13-15 (excluding Finance Posts)			
Senior management: Levels 13-15 (Finance posts)			
Highly skilled supervision: levels 9-12 (excluding Finance posts)			
Highly skilled supervision: levels 9-12 (Finance posts)			
Total	4	0	0.00
<i>Note: *For posts which are established and funded in the approved budget or adjustments budget (where changes in employee provision have been made). Full-time equivalents are calculated by taking the total number of working days lost (excluding weekends and public holidays) while a post remains vacant and adding together all such days lost by all posts within the same set (e.g. 'senior management') then dividing that total by 250 to give the number of posts equivalent to the accumulated days.</i>			
T 4.1.2			

Turn-over Rate			
Details	Total Appointments as of beginning of Financial Year No.	Terminations during the Financial Year No.	Turn-over Rate*
2011/2012	11	7	64%
2012/2013	3	3	100%
2013/2014	5	3	60%
<i>* Divide the number of employees who have left the organisation within a year, by total number of employees who occupied posts at the beginning of the year</i>			
T 4.1.3			

VACANCIES AND TURNOVER:

Municipality during the year under review has never had a vacancy in the Section 57 positions. This is due to the fact that when a vacancy is expected, the recruitment process is timed normally timed and started in three months before to ensure that the position is filled come the time of a vacancy

occurring. Same goes with other positions even below Section 57. The hiring processes will however be different now given the merger with Hibiscus Coast Municipality.

COMPONENT B: MANAGING THE MUNICIPAL WORKFORCE

4.2 POLICIES

HR Policies and Plans				
	Name of Policy	Completed	Reviewed	Date adopted by council or comment on failure to adopt
		%	%	
1	Affirmative Action			
2	Attraction and Retention	100		
3	Code of Conduct for employees	100		
4	Delegations, Authorisation & Responsibility			
5	Disciplinary Code and Procedures			
6	Essential Services			
7	Employee Assistance / Wellness	100		
8	Employment Equity	100		
9	Exit Management	100		
10	Grievance Procedures			
11	HIV/Aids	100		
12	Human Resource and Development	100		
13	Information Technology	100		
14	Job Evaluation			
15	Leave	100		
16	Occupational Health and Safety	100		
17	Official Housing			
18	Official Journeys			
19	Official transport to attend Funerals			
20	Official Working Hours and Overtime	100		
21	Organisational Rights			
22	Payroll Deductions	100		
23	Performance Management and Development			
24	Recruitment, Selection and Appointments	100		
25	Remuneration Scales and Allowances			
26	Resettlement			
27	Sexual Harassment			
28	Skills Development	100		
29	Smoking			
30	Special Skills			
31	Work Organisation			

32	Uniforms and Protective Clothing			
33	Other:			
Use name of local policies if different from above and at any other HR policies not listed.				
T 4.2.1				

4.3 INJURIES, SICKNESS AND SUSPENSIONS

Number and Cost of Injuries on Duty					
Type of injury	Injury Leave Taken	Employees using injury leave	Proportion employees using sick leave	Average Injury Leave per employee	Total Estimated Cost
	Days	No.	%	Days	R'000
Required basic medical attention only	0	0		0	0
Temporary total disablement					
Permanent disablement					
Fatal					
Total	0	0		0	0
T 4.3.1					

SUSPENSIONS AND CASES OF FINANCIAL MISCONDUCT:

During the year under review, municipality has not had any suspensions or dismissals on any levels of employment due to misconduct either financial or general.

4.4 PERFORMANCE REWARDS

No performance rewards were granted by the municipality during this financial year.

COMPONENT C: CAPACITATING THE MUNICIPAL WORKFORCE

Municipality subscribes to LGSETA which on annual basis requires the municipality to submit the Workplace Skills Plan tabling the planned training for the financial year. Including in the plan is the report on how the municipality has progressed in capacitating the employees according to their needs. Municipality has within the stipulated time lines submitted this plan to LGSETA and has been getting rebate for spending on staff training. Municipality has always endeavours to capacitate staff members

in a drive to ensure that they perform better in their areas of competencies. The plan produced by the municipality has been adequate and talk to the gaps and needs of the municipality and has in the past been very effective.

4.5 SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

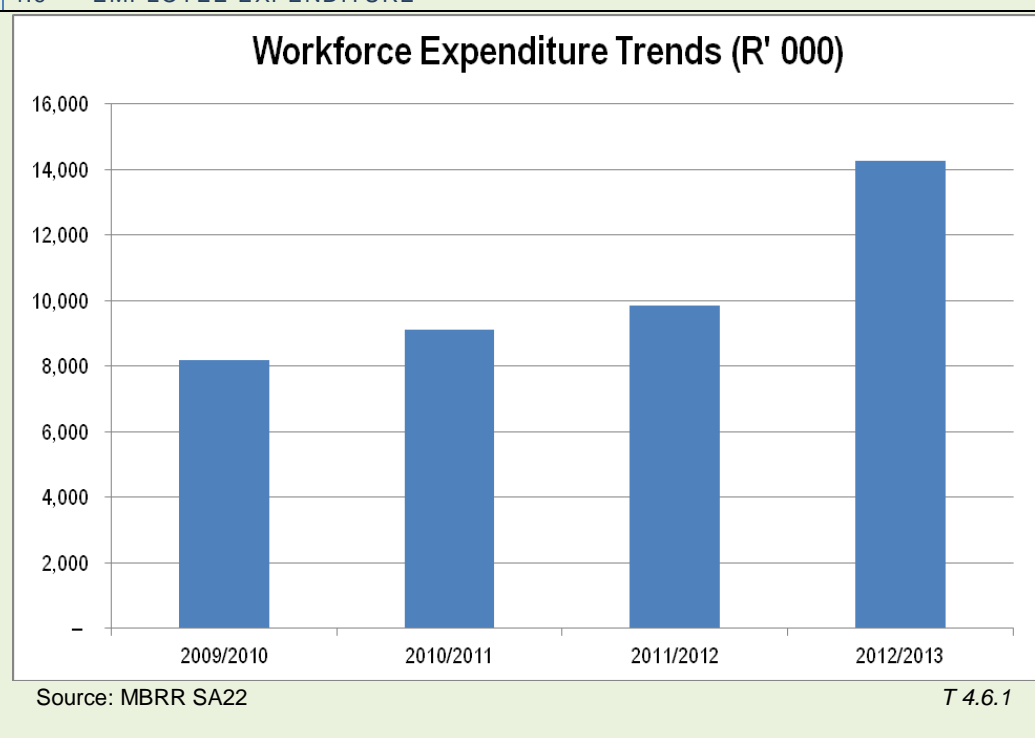
Financial Competency Development: Progress Report*						
Description	A. Total number of officials employed by municipality (Regulation 14(4)(a) and (c))	B. Total number of officials employed by municipal entities (Regulation 14(4)(a) and (c))	Consolidated: Total of A and B	Consolidated: Competency assessments completed for A and B (Regulation 14(4)(b) and (d))	Consolidated: Total number of officials whose performance agreements comply with Regulation 16 (Regulation 14(4)(f))	Consolidated: Total number of officials that meet prescribed competency levels (Regulation 14(4)(e))
Financial Officials						
Accounting officer	1	0	1	0	1	0
Chief financial officer	1	0	1	0	1	0
Senior managers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Any other financial officials	10	0	10	0	0	0
Supply Chain Management Officials						
Heads of supply chain management units	2	0	2	0	0	0
Supply chain management senior managers	0	0	0	1	1	1
TOTAL	14	0	14	1	3	1
* This is a statutory report under the National Treasury: Local Government: MFMA Competency Regulations (June 2007)						

T 4.5.2

COMPONENT D: MANAGING THE WORKFORCE EXPENDITURE

The municipality ensures that all policies and procedures related to financial management are adhered to. The municipality is doing that by emphasizing the importance of working within the approved budget. We also ensure that our employees are fully utilized and improved in terms of service delivery.

4.6 EMPLOYEE EXPENDITURE



The increase in total budget from 2011/2012 to 2012/2013 is due to the increase in the number of posts in the organogram which were filled and taking into account the annual wage increase.

There are no employees appointed to posts which were not approved.

All employees declared their financial interests and no there is one who is doing business with the municipality.

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CHAPTER 5 – FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

INTRODUCTION

Chapter 5 contains information regarding financial performance and highlights specific accomplishments. The chapter comprises of three components:

- Component A: Statement of Financial Performance
- Component B: Spending Against Capital Budget
- Component C: Other Financial Matters

The municipality during the year under review engaged with Price Waterhouse Coopers for Annual Physical Verification of Movable & Infrastructural Assets which was the exercise to sort out the issue raised by the office of the Auditor General. The consultant was to task to also do fair valuation of the assets which was constructed by other spheres of government in the Ezingolweni Municipality and handed over to the municipality without proper documentations

COMPONENT A: STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

5.1 STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

To be inserted.

5.2 GRANTS

To be inserted.

5.3 ASSET MANAGEMENT

Asset Management is the section in the Budget and Treasury Office (Finance). This section had two employees which is the Revenue and asset Management Officer and newly appointed Accountant: Asset Management. The municipality has an asset management policy which gives guidance on how the asset of the municipality should be managed from the purchases to disposals. The municipal policy key elements provided are: classification of fixed asset; safekeeping, identification and movement of fixed assets; fixed asset register; acquisition and replacement of fixed asset; capitalisation criteria; maintenance of assets; depreciation; useful lives; funding sources and reserves; re valuation; insurance, lost , damage and theft; disposals and financial disclosures in the financial statements.

The municipality did not implement any capital projects which cut across different financial years.

REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE:

There are minor cases of repairs in the municipality hence new projects are being constructed and we intends having the same increased in the near future.

5.4 FINANCIAL RATIOS BASED ON KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

To be inserted.

COMPONENT B: SPENDING AGAINST CAPITAL BUDGET

5.5 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

To be inserted

|

5.6 SOURCES OF FINANCE

To be inserted.

5.7 CAPITAL SPENDING ON 5 LARGEST PROJECTS

To be inserted.

5.8 BASIC SERVICE AND INFRASTRUCTURE BACKLOGS – OVERVIEW

To be inserted.

COMPONENT C: CASH FLOW MANAGEMENT AND INVESTMENTS

5.9 CASH FLOW

To be inserted.

5.10 BORROWING AND INVESTMENTS

To be inserted.

5.11 PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

The municipality did not have any public private partnerships

COMPONENT D: OTHER FINANCIAL MATTERS

5.12 SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

Refer to 2.8 above.

5.13 GRAP COMPLIANCE

GRAP is the acronym for **G**enerally **R**ecognized **A**ccounting **P**ractice and it provides the rules by which municipalities are required to maintain their financial accounts. Successful GRAP compliance will ensure that municipal accounts are comparable and more informative for the municipality. It will also ensure that the municipality is more accountable to its citizens and other stakeholders. Information on GRAP compliance is needed to enable National Treasury to assess the pace of progress and consider the implications.

Our municipality compiled their Annual Financial Statement using 100% GRAP fully compliance, which also includes its Fixed asset register in a full GRAP compliance.

CHAPTER 6 – AUDITOR GENERAL AUDIT FINDINGS

COMPONENT A: AUDITOR-GENERAL OPINION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR 2012/2013

6.1 AUDITOR GENERAL REPORTS 2012/2013 (PREVIOUS YEAR)

Auditor-General Report on Financial Performance: Year 2012/2013	
Audit Report Status*:	Unqualified with other matters
Non-Compliance Issues	Remedial Action Taken
Employees of the municipality have not been paid according to the wage scales and rates in the South African Local Government Association (SALGA) Categorisation and job evaluation wage curves collective agreement. The municipality has not finalised job evaluations pending the outcome of the lawsuit by the union disputing the agreement. The amount of the obligation cannot be determined with sufficient reliability and no provision for any liability that may result has been made in the financial statements.	Employee are paid in terms of the salary scale we received from SALGA at the beginning of every year and in meantime we are still awaiting the finalisation of the job evaluation process which we are advised its nearing an end.
Reasonable steps were not taken to prevent unauthorised expenditure, as required by section 62(1)(d) of the MFMA. Unauthorised expenditure to the amount of R8, 46 million was incurred as a result of expenditure not budgeted for and overspending of certain conditional grants.	The municipality did not budgeted correctly for non cash items (depreciation), hence unauthorised expenditure occurred. The municipality rectified the situation by ensuring that this financial year the budget is sufficient for non cash item, and also ensure that MIG expenditure will be monitored correctly and not exceed the budget.
Awards made to a supplier in service of the state- non compliance	Database forms request service providers to declare. SCM Officer will ensure all service provider also declare during provision of the service and quarterly assistance from AG to check our list of service providers
<i>Note: *The report status is supplied by the Auditor General and ranges from unqualified (at best); to unqualified with other matters specified; qualified; adverse; and disclaimed (at worse)</i>	

T 6.1.1

COMPONENT B: AUDITOR-GENERAL OPINION YEAR 2013/2014

6.2 AUDITOR GENERAL REPORT YEAR 2013/2014

GLOSSARY

Accessibility indicators	Explore whether the intended beneficiaries are able to access services or outputs.
Accountability documents	Documents used by executive authorities to give “ <i>full and regular</i> ” reports on the matters under their control to Parliament and provincial legislatures as prescribed by the Constitution. This includes plans, budgets, in-year and Annual Reports.
Activities	The processes or actions that use a range of inputs to produce the desired outputs and ultimately outcomes. In essence, activities describe “ <i>what we do</i> ”.
Adequacy indicators	The quantity of input or output relative to the need or demand.
Annual Report	A report to be prepared and submitted annually based on the regulations set out in Section 121 of the Municipal Finance Management Act. Such a report must include annual financial statements as submitted to and approved by the Auditor-General.
Approved Budget	The annual financial statements of a municipality as audited by the Auditor General and approved by council or a provincial or national executive.
Baseline	Current level of performance that a municipality aims to improve when setting performance targets. The baseline relates to the level of performance recorded in a year prior to the planning period.
Basic municipal service	A municipal service that is necessary to ensure an acceptable and reasonable quality of life to citizens within that particular area. If not provided it may endanger the public health and safety or the environment.
Budget year	The financial year for which an annual budget is to be approved – means a year ending on 30 June.
Cost indicators	The overall cost or expenditure of producing a specified quantity of outputs.
Distribution indicators	The distribution of capacity to deliver services.
Financial Statements	Includes at least a statement of financial position, statement of financial performance, cash-flow statement, notes to these statements and any other statements that may be prescribed.
General performance indicators	After consultation with MECs for local government, the Minister may prescribe general key performance indicators that are appropriate and applicable to local government generally.
Impact	The results of achieving specific outcomes, such as reducing poverty and creating jobs.

Inputs	All the resources that contribute to the production and delivery of outputs. Inputs are "what we use to do the work". They include finances, personnel, equipment and buildings.
Integrated Development Plan (IDP)	Set out municipal goals and development plans.
National Key performance areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service delivery & infrastructure • Economic development • Municipal transformation and institutional development • Financial viability and management • Good governance and community participation
Outcomes	The medium-term results for specific beneficiaries that are the consequence of achieving specific outputs. Outcomes should relate clearly to an institution's strategic goals and objectives set out in its plans. Outcomes are "what we wish to achieve".
Outputs	The final products, or goods and services produced for delivery. Outputs may be defined as "what we produce or deliver". An output is a concrete achievement (i.e. a product such as a passport, an action such as a presentation or immunization, or a service such as processing an application) that contributes to the achievement of a Key Result Area.
Performance Indicator	Indicators should be specified to measure performance in relation to input, activities, outputs, outcomes and impacts. An indicator is a type of information used to gauge the extent to which an output has been achieved (policy developed, presentation delivered, service rendered)
Performance Information	Generic term for non-financial information about municipal services and activities. Can also be used interchangeably with performance measure.
Performance Standards:	The minimum acceptable level of performance or the level of performance that is generally accepted. Standards are informed by legislative requirements and service-level agreements. Performance standards are mutually agreed criteria to describe how well work must be done in terms of quantity and/or quality and timeliness, to clarify the outputs and related activities of a job by describing what the required result should be. In this EPMDS performance standards are divided into indicators and the time factor.
Performance Targets:	The level of performance that municipalities and its employees strive to achieve. Performance Targets relate to current baselines and

	express a specific level of performance that a municipality aims to achieve within a given time period.
Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan	Detailed plan approved by the mayor for implementing the municipality's delivery of services; including projections of the revenue collected and operational and capital expenditure by vote for each month. Service delivery targets and performance indicators must also be included.
Vote:	<p>One of the main segments into which a budget of a municipality is divided for appropriation of money for the different departments or functional areas of the municipality. The Vote specifies the total amount that is appropriated for the purpose of a specific department or functional area.</p> <p>Section 1 of the MFMA defines a "vote" as:</p> <p><i>a) one of the main segments into which a budget of a municipality is divided for the appropriation of money for the different departments or functional areas of the municipality; and</i></p> <p><i>b) which specifies the total amount that is appropriated for the purposes of the department or functional area concerned</i></p>

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A – COUNCILLORS; COMMITTEE ALLOCATION AND COUNCIL ATTENDANCE

Councillors, Committees Allocated and Council Attendance					
Council Members	Full Time / Part Time	Committees Allocated	*Ward and/ or Party Represented	Percentage Council Meetings Attendance	Percentage Apologies for non-attendance
	FT/PT			%	%
Cllr M.A. Mpisi	FT	LED and Finance	Ward (ANC)	100%	non
Cllr T.M. Cele	PT	LED, Technical and MPAC	PR (ANC)	95%	5%
Cllr P.H. Mthiyane	PT	LED, MPAC	PR (ANC)	95%	5%
Cllr H.P. Mbatha	PT	Finance	Ward (ANC)	90%	10%
Cllr B.C. Mzobe	PT	Finance	Ward (ANC)	98%	2%
Cllr S.A. Ngcece	PT	Technical	Ward (ANC)	90%	10%
Cllr B.D. Nyawose	PT	LED	Ward (ANC)	100%	non
Cllr S.E. Khawula	PT	LED, Technical, MPAC and Finance	PR (IFP)	100%	non
Cllr B.O. Ngcobo	PT	MPAC, Finance	PR (NFP)	95%	5%
Cllr M.P. Cele	PT	LED	PR (NFP)	90%	10%
Cllr S.A. Khawula	PT	MPAC, Technical	Ward (ANC)	85%	15%
Note: * Councillors appointed on a proportional basis do not have wards allocated to them					T A

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APPENDIX B – COMMITTEES AND COMMITTEE PURPOSES

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APPENDIX C –THIRD TIER ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

Third Tier Structure	
Directorate	Director/Manager (State title and name)
Municipal Manager	Mr Mandlenkosi Mabece
Budget and Treasury	Mr Bhekithemba Cele
Corporate Services	Mr Mthandeni Ndwalane
Technical and Community Services	Mr Siyabonga Mngadi
<i>Use as a spill-over schedule if top 3 tiers cannot be accommodated in chapter 2 (T2.2.2).</i>	
TC	

APPENDIX D – FUNCTIONS OF MUNICIPALITY / ENTITY

Municipal / Entity Functions		
MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS	Function Applicable to Municipality (Yes / No)*	Function Applicable to Entity (Yes / No)
Constitution Schedule 4, Part B functions:		
Air pollution	No	
Building regulations	Yes	
Child care facilities	Yes	
Electricity and gas reticulation	No	
Firefighting services	Yes	
Local tourism	Yes	
Municipal airports	No	
Municipal planning	Yes	
Municipal health services	No	
Municipal public transport	No	
Municipal public works only in respect of the needs of municipalities in the discharge of their responsibilities to administer functions specifically assigned to them under this Constitution or any other law	No	
Pontoons, ferries, jetties, piers and harbours, excluding the regulation of international and national shipping and matters related thereto	No	
Stormwater management systems in built-up areas	Yes	
Trading regulations	No	
Water and sanitation services limited to potable water supply systems and domestic waste-water and sewage disposal systems	No	
Beaches and amusement facilities	No	
Billboards and the display of advertisements in public places	Yes	
Cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria	No	
Cleansing	Yes	
Control of public nuisances	No	
Control of undertakings that sell liquor to the public	Yes	
Facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals	No	
Fencing and fences	No	
Licensing of dogs	No	
Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public	Yes	
Local amenities	Yes	
Local sport facilities	Yes	
Markets	No	
Municipal abattoirs	No	
Municipal parks and recreation	No	
Municipal roads	Yes	
Noise pollution	No	

Pounds	No	
Public places	No	
Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal	Yes	
Street trading	No	
Street lighting	No	
Traffic and parking	No	
<i>* If municipality: indicate (yes or No); * If entity: Provide name of entity</i>		<i>T D</i>

APPENDIX E – WARD REPORTING

Functionality of Ward Committees					
Ward Name (Number)	Name of Ward Councillor and elected Ward committee members	Committee established (Yes / No)	Number of monthly Committee meetings held during the year	Number of monthly reports submitted to Speakers Office on time	Number of quarterly public ward meetings held during year
Ward 01	Cllr S.A Khawula (Wrd Comitee Members) Mfana Ephraim Zamondlovu Pretty Gumede Sifiso Maurice Mnyandi, Ngidi Bhbekani Soweto,Ngunelanga Sithembiso Wilfred,Ngcobo Nokukhanya Victress,Nzimnde The,Mbalihle,Nombuso Shozi,Xulu Nombikhona,Zindela Shayizandla	Yes	One Meeting Per Month , 12 Meetings Annually	One	3 Annually

Ward 2	Cllr B.C Mzobe,Blose Sizakele Pretty,Gambushe Nombi Poria,Jayiya Veronica Neziwe ,Manesi Faith,Msani Nobuhle Doreen,Nzimande Nokuphila Priscilla,Ngcobo Nkosinathalfred,Xaba Sanele Maxwell.	Yes	One Meeing Per Month,12 Meeings Annually	One	3 Annually
Ward 03	Cllr S.A Ngcece.Cele Zwelihle ,Gambushe Lindiwe Nombuso,Mbuho Francis Zodwa,Mfeka Wellington Ndumiso,Ncama Bhoyi Patrick,Nyawose Bhekuyise Moffat,Nzama Khumbulani,Zulu Ntombifuthi Joice	Yes	One Meeing Per Month,12 Meeings Annually	One	3 Annually
Ward 04	Cllr.H.P Mbatha.Sibusiso Chamane ,Juta Ntombikayise,Madlala Thembelihle Lillian,Majiya Sipho Alson,Mhlungu Makhekhe Douglass,Mthembu Elizabeth Thandiwe,Mthembu Nothabo Pamella ,Msizazwe Nomathamsanqa,Mzotho Ayanda ,Nzimande Nozipho	Yes	One Meeting Per Month ,12 Meetings Annually	One	3 Annually
05	CLLR.M.A MPISI CELE MOSES MHLANGANYELWA,CELE SNENHLANHLA,JAMA DINGEZIWE ,JAMA THULANI MONTA,MALUNGA LUNGISANI ,MVUBUSANDILE DAVID ,NHLEKO SIAYBONGA GOODBOY ,PHEWA SIMBONGE ALFRED,PHEWA PHUMZILE PRINCESS	YES	ONE MEETING PER MONTH ,12 MEETINGS ANNUALLY	ONE	3 ANNUALY

APPENDIX F – WARD INFORMATION

To be inserted.

APPENDIX G – RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE MUNICIPAL AUDIT COMMITTEE YEAR 2013/2014

To be inserted.

APPENDIX H – LONG TERM CONTRACTS AND PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

The municipality does not have any long term or any public private partnerships.

APPENDIX I – MUNICIPAL ENTITY/ SERVICE PROVIDER PERFORMANCE SCHEDULE

The municipality largely relies on service providers in the execution of some of its developmental mandates. The monitoring of service providers performance is legislated in terms of section 46 of the Municipal Systems Act and is ensured through the signing of the Service level agreement between the service provider and the municipality. The table below indicates the assessment key that was used in the assessment of these external service providers where good performance is marked as green, satisfactory performance as yellow and poor performance as red.

Appendix B presents an analysis of the services providers. Projects that were chosen include housing projects that have a lifespan of three years, projects from the 2012/2013 financial year that were carried over to the 2013/2014 financial year and projects that were set for the 2013/2014 financial year. The basis for the assessment key is explained below.

Assessment Key	
Good (G)	The service has been provided at acceptable standards and within the time frames stipulated in the SLA/ Contract
Satisfactory (S)	The service has been provided at acceptable standards and outside of the timeframes stipulated in the SLA/contract
Poor (P)	The service has been provided below acceptable standards

Bid Number	Name of External service provider	Start Date	Service provided in terms of the SLA	Value of the project	Comparison with previous year		Current Financial year		Assessment of service provider's performance			Comments
					Target	Actual	Target	Actual	G	S	P	
EZINQ-2011/02/05	*Sbonelo Civils	02 May 2013	Ablution Block	R766 594.14	Ablution block	Not achieved	Ablution block	achieved				Delays in the procurement of the service provider.
201329/02/13	*Qogha construction	06 June 2013	Nhlanhlane access roads	R882 377.10	1km	0km	1km	1km				Delays in the procurement of the service provider.
201329/02/12	*Eyethu projects	06 June 2013	Zakheni-Qogha	R3'244 740.05	2km	0km	2km	2km				Delays in the procurement of the service provider.
201329/05/12	*Vungu Business project	06 June 2013	Mdlazi causeway	R740 038.153	80m	0m	80m	80m				Delays in the procurement of the service provider.
K06010003	MGM Project Management	March 2013	Construction of low cost housing in KwaNyuswa	R82 049 360.00	15	15	199	575				
K10040002	Umpheme Development PTY LTD	November 2012	Construction of low cost housing in Vukuzithathe	R75 581 900.00	180	200	400	844				

Bid Number	Name of External service provider	Start Date	Service provided in terms of the SLA	Value of the project	Comparison with previous year		Current Financial year		Assessment of service provider's performance			Comments
					Target	Actual	Target	Actual	G	S	P	
K07070001	Masakhane	November 2012	Construction of low cost housing in KwaMthimude	R74 810 790.00	10	10	400	198				Contractor did not have enough capacity.
SRFK108	Ngethe's Trading	18 February 2014	Mahlabathini Sportsfield	R2'068 774.37	N/A	N/A	1 sportsfield by 30 June 2014	1 sportsfield by February 2014				
EZINQ-2013/0637	Amavovokamkhize civils	30 May 2014	Mazambane Access Road	R1'021 22.71	N/A	N/A	2 km by 30 June 2014	2km by 30 June 2014				
EZINQ-2013/06/35			Eskhaleni to Esjadwini access road		N/A	N/A	1.5km by 30 March 2014	Initial phase				Project is at design stage.
EZINQ-2013/10/36	Wozanawe Trading	18 July 2014	Nkwanyana-Bhuka Access road	R2m	N/A	N/A	1.5km by 30 June 2014	1.5km by 30 June 2014				

Bid Number	Name of External service provider	Start Date	Service provided in terms of the SLA	Value of the project	Comparison with previous year		Current Financial year		Assessment of service provider's performance			Comments
					Target	Actual	Target	Actual	G	S	P	
EZINQ-2013/06/37	Nathisibahle business enterprises	30 June 2014	Nqabeni-Celebane access road	R1'920 193.77	N/A	N/A	30 June 2014	Construct ion phase				Delays in the procurement of the service provider.
EZINQ-2013/10/40			Ntonga-Nkonjeni Access road		N/A	N/A	2km by 30 June 2014	Not achieved				
EZINQ-2013/08/39	Ngethe's Trading	17 March 2014	Diphini causeway	R1'289 623.01	N/A	N/A	200m by 30 June 2014	Construct ion phase				Slow contractor
EZINQ-2013/06/38			Thembalesizwe causeway		N/A	N/A	30m by 30 June 2014					
EZINQ-2013/10/41	Nathisibahle Business	07 March 2014	Makhanya Access Road	R999 285.01			2.2km by 30 June 2014	Construct ion phase				Slow contractor
EZINQ-2013/10/39	Imperial construction	07 March 2014	Ngwenya-Nduna maphumulo access road	R2'136 535.11			2.5km by 30 June 2014	2.5 km by 30 June 2014				

APPENDIX J – DISCLOSURES OF FINANCIAL INTERESTS

Disclosures of Financial Interests		
Period 1 July to 30 June of Year 0 (Current Year)		
Position	Name	Description of Financial interests* (Nil / Or details)
(Executive) Mayor		
Member of MayCo / Exco		
Councillor		
Municipal Manager		
Chief Financial Officer		
Deputy MM and (Executive) Directors		
Other S57 Officials		

* Financial interests to be disclosed even if they incurred for only part of the year. See MBRR SA34A

APPENDIX K: REVENUE COLLECTION PERFORMANCE BY VOTE AND BY SOURCE

APPENDIX K (i): REVENUE COLLECTION PERFORMANCE BY VOTE

To be inserted.

APPENDIX K (ii): REVENUE COLLECTION PERFORMANCE BY SOURCE

To be inserted.

APPENDIX L: CONDITIONAL GRANTS RECEIVED: EXCLUDING MIG

To be inserted.

APPENDIX M: CAPITAL EXPENDITURE – NEW & UPGRADE/RENEWAL PROGRAMMES

APPENDIX M (i): CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - NEW ASSETS PROGRAMME

To be inserted.

APPENDIX M (ii): CAPITAL EXPENDITURE – UPGRADE/RENEWAL PROGRAMME

To be inserted.

APPENDIX N – CAPITAL PROGRAMME BY PROJECT YEAR 0

To be inserted.

APPENDIX O – CAPITAL PROGRAMME BY PROJECT BY WARD YEAR 0

To be inserted.

APPENDIX P – SERVICE CONNECTION BACKLOGS AT SCHOOLS AND CLINICS

To be inserted.

APPENDIX Q – SERVICE BACKLOGS EXPERIENCED BY THE COMMUNITY
WHERE ANOTHER SPHERE OF GOVERNMENT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR
SERVICE PROVISION

To be inserted.

APPENDIX R – DECLARATION OF LOANS AND GRANTS MADE BY THE MUNICIPALITY

To be inserted.

APPENDIX S – NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL OUTCOMES FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT

VOLUME II: ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

ATTACHED.